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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

World Approves U. S. Attitude

France Accepts Assurances

Britain Sees League Approach

Italy Is Really Optimistic

Germany Feels America's Aid

Japan Says Army Out of Hand

AMERICA'S declaration at the Disarmament Conference wins world-wide approbation. Washington hears the rumbling of Senators who have always opposed entrance into the League, but the Administration's feeling is that the United States has not sacrificed its fundamental independence, although definitely pledging its coöperation. Outstanding is the fact that the declaration satisfies France on the score of its security. Le Petit Parisien says Ambassador Davis's statement is the maximum of what could be hoped for. France is believed to be ready for disarmament in three stages: first, by stopping replacements; second, by halting new construction; third, by actual scrapping of arms—Europe has felt that with France willing, arms cutting would really become big business.

¶ Britain regards America as assuming League obligations without becoming a League member. Ambassador Davis's speech is held to be a culminating step. The Kellogg pact saw America in step with the League in outlawing war. Coöperation on the Sino-Japanese dispute was the second advance. The obligation to consult and to join collective effort against a guilty party is now held to go even further than the League Covenant. The London Times says: "The new United States attitude means organization of penalties against a treaty-breaker becomes incomparably easier." Secretary of State Stimson is seen as laying the foundation for all this a year ago—He said henceforth the outbreak of war must be the concern of everyone.

¶ Italy undergoes a radical change in its outlook when the agreement on the Mussolini four-power pact is followed by the Davis speech. Rome voices an optimism on international affairs such as has not been heard in years. Premier Mussolini tells the Fascist Grand Council the improvement is genuine. Italy draws vast satisfaction from the fact that the four-power pact to keep the peace of Europe should have originated with the head of its Government. When the pact is initialed Mussolini will make the formal announcement—And Italy will bask as not before in the international sun.

¶ Germany is happy over the Davis speech because its right to equal arms is emphatically acknowledged. The press voices appreciation of this and takes no offense at the American position against any nation rearming. Others must reduce. Berlin is happy, too, over the agreement on the Mussolini four-power pact, which also acknowledges its equality. Germany regards itself as completely extricated from the isolation existing before Chancellor Hitler's speech. With all the powers so cheerful over the most radical curtailments ever demanded something surely must follow—Sound hope seems to be bent on a great big boom.

¶ Canada hears Stephen Leacock, noted humorist and economist, warn people to get ready for the curing of the economic situation. He tells the Canadian Political Science Association the change will come like the bursting of a log jam. He foresees shorter hours, higher wages and regulation of the production of basic commodities. He is gloomy over the future state of society. Socialism is branded as social slavery and Communism as a penitentiary. He believes the survival of the fittest will continue—The human family will just have to fight it out in the queer old, dear old way.

¶ China sees Gen. Hwang Fu, former Foreign Minister, negotiate with Japanese officers outside of Peiping for an armistice. The Japanese, with troops only four miles from the city, are understood to be willing to retire to the Great Wall if the Chinese pledge no interference with Manchoukuo. The Chinese regulars have retreated from Peiping, the civil police are in charge and great confusion prevails. In Tientsin 150,000 people from outside have crowded into the concessions areas. Thousands of farmers and their families huddle near the French barracks, fearing shelling—This undeclared war is chiefly notable for the sufferings of noncombatants.

¶ Japan permits the impression that its armies in China are out of Tokyo's control. The Cabinet, however, has altered its position that it would resign unless the military fell back to the Great Wall. The War Office is said to oppose occupation of Peiping and Tientsin, but to believe they will be taken over its protest. Their capture is regarded as far easier than their later abandonment, and holding them requires troops which are needed in Manchoukuo. The taking of major Chinese cities is seen as particularly prejudicial to Japan just now—But the poor military has acquired the taking habit and finds it hard to hesitate.

Guarding Schools Has Teachers And Parents on Alert

Seattle Delegates Hear How Actual Collapse Was Averted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., May 23—Delegates to the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, now in session here, bring a similar report, from practically every state, that the big work of the year has been that of safeguarding the public school system.

In some states, the organization has worked against the actual collapse of the schools while in others effort has been directed toward upholding present standards. One state unit recorded opposition to a bill that would cripple their schools for years, and another had formed a public relations committee to interpret the schools to the general public, and show the necessity for maintaining them.

One expressed the general sentiment, "We fight for our lands, our stock, our business; let us fight for our children." For recognizing it only as an emergency, all members of the congress have had to step into the gap with welfare work and help in the provision of clothing, milk, lunches and transportation.

As expressed by the national president, Mrs. Hugh Bradford, the Parent-Teacher Associations have helped to keep the morale of the country by standing between the children and starvation. The coördination of groups interested in child welfare was spoken of by Mrs. Bradford as one of the outstanding results of the present crisis.

"At no time before," she said, "have we had so many calls for our coöperation in protection work for children which other groups have been promoting. Unfalteringly we have thrown our support toward cooperative interests in sustaining libraries, playgrounds, public health service, community chest drives, children's vacation camps and preventoria.

"The crisis has drawn together those who are doing unselfish social service for children and in contradistinction has clearly shown those who are less worthy. This knitting together of coöperating groups provides a nucleus for greater efforts in the future and for more effectively massing sentiment for the protection of children."

Cuban Outlook Aided By Proposed Treaty With United States

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23—A constructive development — probably taking the lines of a new reciprocal treaty between the United States and Cuba, and a definite assignment of a sugar quota for Cuban planters—is expected within a few days to effect substantial improvement in the island's internal situation.

From authoritative sources, it is learned that Cuban oppositionists are making what may be their last stand against the régime of President Machado. For, should the Cuban sugar situation be sufficiently cleared to allow even a small share of the hoped-for prosperity to return to the island, the oppositionists' chief weapon—destitution—will have been removed.

In Havana, Mr. Sumner Welles, recently appointed American Ambassador to Cuba, is negotiating with the Cuban Government for certain reciprocal favors to be conferred upon American manufacturers shipping goods to Cuban ports. It is generally understood that the excessive customs duty on automobiles will be lowered. Frankly, Cuba, it is understood, is about ready to permit the United States to "write its own ticket."

Concerning the alleged revolution going on in the lower provinces of the island, a cabled dispatch from Havana yesterday declared the statement to be "only a rumor." The dispatch intimated that revolutionary gossip was merely thinly disguised efforts to embarrass the Government and hinder the work of Ambassador Welles.

At the Cuban embassy here it is learned that the Cuban Ambassador to the United States, Señor Oscar B. Cintas, has been advised to hold himself in readiness to accompany Señor Orestes Ferrara, Cuban Secretary of State, to the London Economic Conference. It is expected that Señor Cintas will sail for London at an early date.

Germany Pays Honor To World War Flier

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—The recent opening of a museum containing the trophies of Manfred von Richthofen, the ace of German World War fliers, was made the occasion for official appreciation of the admiration and esteem with which he is held.

"This museum should and must be for all time a proof that Germany is not on the wane, but that it will live," Capt. Hermann Goering, Minister of Air, declared.

Captain Goering, owing to pressure of public business could not go personally to Schweidnitz, Richthofen's home, to open the museum, but his speech was taken on a gramophone record and released during the ceremony. A number of English fliers attended the ceremony.

'Conserve the Schools' Slogan Placed Before Women's Clubs

Unbalancing of Human Budgets Warned Against at Richmond Meeting by Mrs. Poole, President of General Federation

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., May 23—Saving may be too expensive, declared Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole of Brockton, Mass., president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, here today in an appeal to the council meeting of her organization to formulate a program for public expenditures, based on the right kind of thrift.

"We must find the thrift which balances but does not unbalance human budgets," said Mrs. Poole. "The present tendency is toward savings which at the end of 20 years may cost the public dearly."

A course of study in economics simple enough for the average housewife to understand is promised by Miss Emily Louise Plumley of Glenbrook, Conn., national chairman of citizenship.

Mrs. Fred L. Pigeon of East Boston, Mass., chairman of education, has chosen as a slogan for this year's work, "Conserve the schools," following two preceding slogans, "Know the schools," and "Safeguard the schools." A series of talks on art appreciation and knowledge is being arranged over the national broadcasting stations by Mrs. Henry C. Taylor of Bloomfield, Iowa.

Five hundred women representing 48 states are hearing the plans of national chairmen and helping to formulate the policies which will guide 14,600 clubs and 2,500,000 women during the coming year.

Hot Springs, Ark., is the place and the week of May 21 the date for next year's council meeting, with Mrs. C. W. Hunter of Wellington, Kan., program chairman, and Mrs. Eugene B. Lawson of Tulsa, Okla., contact chairman, according to plans made by the board of directors yesterday.

Mrs. Curtis Brown of London, Eng., president of the American Women's Club of London, and also of the Federation of American Women's Clubs in Europe, was made an honorary member of the United States organization. Mrs. Brown will be one of the foreign hostesses when a party of federation members sails on July 24 from New York City for a tour of Europe.

By an overwhelming vote Miss Edna St. Vincent Millay has been

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Invader Reaches Gates of Peiping; Armistice Likely

Truce Parley Opens With American and French Envoys Participating

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, May 23 — Gen. Hwang Fu and the Japanese military have begun an armistice conference outside Peiping after the Japanese troops had arrived within four miles of the city walls. Chinese business men in Shanghai are so confident that a truce will be signed that Chinese bonds rose appreciably.

It is possible that the terms of a truce will never be formally announced because the Chinese Government which officially accepted a truce might fall, but the Japanese declared that they will be satisfied with an informal understanding which assures cessation of interference with Manchoukuo. If the Chinese agree not to hinder Manchoukuo, the Japanese declare they will withdraw outside the Great Wall after the Chinese have evidenced their sincerity.

All Chinese regular troops evacuated Peiping on Monday, civilian police guarding the city as is customary during civil war overturns. The Japanese almost literally knocked at the city gates before Chinese officials were constrained to enter into an armistice conference. American and French ministers at Peiping actively assisted in the armistice arrangements.

Food Crops Grown By Back-to-Landers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., May 23—In the face of repeated warnings by the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture that it takes both experience and money to run a farm, the back-to-the-land movement in this State has continued unabated since 1930, the total increase in the number of new farms since that year being between 500 and 750, according to a report by the department.

The majority of these new farmers are cultivating what is known as the small-scale farm, the chief motive being to raise enough foodstuffs to feed the family or, at best, to make enough money to provide necessities.

An increase over last year in the total acreage of all commodities planted this year is reported by the department, the increase being ascribed to plantings by new farmers. Crops which do not require a considerable investment per acre are being favored by the farmers, the result being reflected in an increase in the acreage of truck crops.

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Things Present

Have you heard about the "PAL movement" in New York? The letters stand for Police Athletic League, which last year kept 4483 boys busy on its 221 ball teams. Read about it in the editorial "Remaking the Gangs."

Home gardeners will find some useful hints in the article "Building the Rock Garden" on the Home Building and Gardening page.

Today's article in the "Advertising—and You" series, discusses the reader's obligation.

Full streams were among the pleasantest features of spring, according to John Burroughs. Let the great nature writer describe some scenes for you in "Running Water" on the Home Forum page.

And Things to Come

Wednesday brings a Women's Activities — Fashions — Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Mr. Scroggins, Come Play, and more Ad-O-Grams.

Roosevelt Trade Control Measure Rushed to House

Quick Passage Expected on Major Program to Assist Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23—Unusually speedy action by the House Ways and Means Committee brought the great industries control bill, major weapon in the Roosevelt drive for national economic recovery, into the House where it today awaits a special ironclad rule to protect it against any damaging amendments and assure its passage by Thursday night at the latest.

Carrying a $700,000,000 tax program, the measure in its present completed form combines the Administration's plans for the recovery of industry through alleviation of anti-trust laws with a gigantic $3,300,000,000 public works bond issue, sufficient new taxes to carry this issue, and extension to 1935 of more than $480,000,000 of existing taxes voted a year ago.

Also written into the great composite measure is bait for prohibition repeal in the form of a provision for automatic removal of the new levies the moment the Eighteenth Amendment ceases to be part of the Federal Constitution. There is similar provision for their removal when federal receipts from normal sources exceed expenditures should this come about before repeal.

Senate Changes Likely

Meanwhile, however, considerable opposition developed in the Senate to some features of the measure and it appeared highly probable that it will not be finally enacted in the same form in which it now lies before the House. There is particular objection to application of regular income tax rates to corporation dividends, one of the three points in the new tax schedule adopted by the Ways and Means Committee. It is also conceivable that the Senate might rewrite the new tax section putting the major burden on a restricted manufacturers' sales levy instead of on incomes.

The combination of new and extended taxes was understood to be entirely satisfactory to President Roosevelt, who had agreed to leave the choice of tax methods to Congress, providing it could reach a decision which would assure to the public the soundness of the vast bond issue which must be floated to finance the public works program. Both Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, director of the budget, and Representative Robert L. Doughton, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, who reported the committee action to the President, indicated that the White House was entirely satisfied with the selection

Schedule of Taxes

The schedule of new taxes chosen was the first of three alternate proposals submitted by the Treasury and designed to raise the $220,000,000 necessary to carry interest and amortization charges on the public works bond issue. It was adopted by a vote of 13 to 9 directly after a compromise sales tax program was rejected decisively by 18 to 6. The statement of new taxes was as follows:

	Estimated to yield
An increase of normal income tax rates from 4 per cent to 6 per cent on the first $4000, and from 8 per cent to 10 per cent on the next $4000	$46,000,000
Corporation dividends to be subjected to normal income tax rates	83,000,000
Additional tax of ¾ of 1 cent on gasoline	92,000,000
Total	$221,000,000

In addition the committee then voted to extend for another year the miscellaneous excise, stamp and import taxes enacted in last year's revenue bill, which are estimated to raise more than $480,000,000. All of these would otherwise have expired on June 30, 1934. Their extension was at the request of Mr. Douglas on the ground that the credit of the Government must be placed absolutely above reproach.

Program for Aid To New England Dairymen Formed

Four Governors Discuss Issues With Secretary of Agriculture

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—A definite program for assistance to New England dairymen, including early appointment of a regional milk administrator, was mapped today at a conference between four New England governors and Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

The plight of the New England dairymen was presented to Secretary Wallace and officials of the Farm Adjustment Act Administration by Governors Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont, John G. Winant of New Hampshire and Eugene Brann of Maine, and Dr. H. B. Ellenberger of Vermont, chairman of the New England Governors Advisory Dairy Committee.

Others attending the conference included Mr. George N. Peak, administrator of the recently enacted Farm Adjustment Act, and Mr. Charles J. Brand, co-administrator.

When agreements, adequate and satisfactory to all parties, have been reached, Administrator Peak will call a hearing, required by law, before any agreements can be approved.

While neither the governors nor the department officials would comment upon the probable selection of a New England administrator, the name of Mr. Thomas Nelson Perkins former chairman of the board of the Boston & Maine Railroad, has been mentioned prominently in this respect.

WATERBURY, Vt., May 23 (AP)—Sixteen creameries, members of the Association of Independent Creameries of the Boston Milkshed, met here yesterday and expressed the opinion more time should be given to perfecting a permanent milk marketing organization.

Plans by which the group could join New England Dairies, Inc., were proposed and discussed but no definite action was taken.

WORCESTER, Mass, May 23 (AP)—Massachusetts dairymen went on record favoring the appointment of a federal milk administrator at a mass meeting at Horticultural Hall yesterday. They also advocated an increase by June 1 in the price paid farmers for milk.

Quiet Is Restored At Amoskeag Mills After Brief Clash

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 23 (AP)—Police and national guardsmen in a brief skirmish today succeeded in clearing the vicinity of the Amoskeag textile mills of strikers and enabled a large number of pay roll clerks to enter the offices unmolested.

The guardsmen were called out last night at the request of Mayor Damase Caron after 5000 workers had stormed the gates of the Amoskeag mills and committed excesses. Approximately 10,000 employees of textile mills and shoe shops are on strike affecting 29 mills and eight shoe shops.

The entire resources of the police department, which has been on duty almost continuously since the Amoskeag Mills closed last Friday, were augmented today by 250 members of the National Guard. These were spread through the mill district and, after once clearing the district, permitted no gatherings or loitering.

The strikers driven from the vicinity of the mills, marched down the city's main thoroughfare to City Hall where they undertook a demonstration consisting for the most part of cheering and yelling. Police again succeeded in dispersing the strikers. There were several arrests on minor charges, but no damage was caused. Quiet prevailed in the vicinity of the shoe shops in the early hours of the day.

Shackling of Aggressor Seen In American Arms Statement

British Forecast Full Coöperation With League on Peace Policies—Only Doubt Raised Concerns Support of Plan in Congress

Washington's offer of consultation in case of a threat to peace holds the day's attention in world capitals. British opinion finds a decided advance in American coöperation with the League of Nations without actual membership.

Paris is gratified at the undoubted advance in the field of security presented by the Davis utterance, with its possibility of genuine reduction of armaments without danger to French interests.

The outlook of Italy on international conditions is greatly improved, not only by the Geneva statement, but by President Roosevelt's peace message and Chancellor Hitler's conciliatory speech before the Reichstag.

Germany welcomes America's lead in disarmament and holds that its equal status has been fully recognized. In a speech to the fleet, Chancellor Hitler affirms the Reich's desire for peace.

At Washington a new chapter on international relations opens with the arrival of Viscount Ishii, who comes from Japan to discuss economic questions affecting the London conference, but with the turmoil in the Far East in the background.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 23—The United States will now finally assume full obligations of membership in the League of Nations without actually becoming a member, in the opinion of observers here today, commenting on the speech of Mr. Norman H. Davis to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva.

The speech is regarded as the culmination of a series of independent steps in this direction. The Kellogg pact put the League and the United States side by side in outlawing war. The Sino-Japanese disputes led to coöperating in implementing Article 15 of the League covenant which calls for investigation and report on international disputes.

Now the United States lines up with the League obligation to consult if there is a threat of a breach of the peace and to refrain from "any action" tending to defeat collective effort against a guilty party if war actually breaks out, provided

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Roosevelt Seeks Help of Japanese On Three Points

Pegging of Yen, Accord on Tariffs and Arms Placed on Agenda

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23—Filled with encouragement at the prospects for swift success at the Disarmament Conference, and turning toward the World Economic Conference with new hope, the Administration paused suddenly today in its intensive world campaign to consider a problem which has been uneasily subordinated for several months.

For today Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, probably the most distinguished living Japanese, arrived in Washington with an extensive suite to begin talks which relate technically to the economic conference, but will doubtless extend to disarmament—and in that field must inevitably consider the Far Eastern dispute.

Meanwhile, during the very days that Viscount Ishii was speeding across the continent toward Washington on his mission of conciliation, the Japanese armies were pushing steadily south of the Great Wall toward China's ancient capital, Peiping. Today, reported by able correspondents in Tokyo to be out of control both of the political cabinet and War Department, the armies are at the gates of the city.

Roosevelt Policy Undisclosed

In this incongruous setting Viscount Ishii arrives in Washington, and tomorrow will be a guest at the White House. There are as yet few inklings of President Roosevelt's Far Eastern policy. The subject has been almost taboo in Washington since March 4, and inquiries at the State Department have met with stony responses.

But yesterday in Geneva Mr. Norman H. Davis made one pronouncement which has a direct bearing on the Asiatic crisis. He said: "In the long run, we may come to the conclusion that the simplest and most accurate definition of an aggressor is one whose armed forces are found on alien soil in violation of treaties." This point, made a little less specifically in President Roosevelt's telegrams to the heads of states last week, would seem to say directly that Japan is today an ag-

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Ship Secures Data in Antarctic Ice To Save Whales From Extinction

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Back home after 19 months in icy antarctic seas, the British ship Discovery II unloaded sufficient data for several years of research work on whale life when it berthed in London docks recently.

More than 100 jars of minute, shrimp-like krill, on which whales feed, were conveyed to the South Kenginston Museum, with the recordings of 9000 soundings taken during the ship's cruise of 58,000 miles in the southernmost waters of the globe. The soundings were made by means of an echo machine, some of them at a depth of 4½ miles. In the course of the expedition the antarctic continent was circumnavigated in winter months for the first time in history.

The ship has been engaged in research to discover means of protecting the whaling industry from over-fishing. Owing to the modern methods now adopted for catching whales there is a great likelihood of over-fishing. This has happened in the whaling districts of the north and a main problem of the Discovery's work was to supply the knowledge necessary to allow the maintenance of full-scale fishing without over-fishing.

The expert staff on board was concerned with the migration of whales from one part of the ocean to another. A main point in this food problem is the convergence of the cold and warmer waters. The Discovery crossed this convergence sufficiently often to chart its line roughly. This is regarded as important as the animal life necessary to the whale is more abundant in the colder water.

The circumnavigation of the antarctic continent was made in a series of V-shaped cruises, the turning points at the apexes of the V's being the edge of the pack ice. During this long voyage the sea water, its animal life, temperature and currents, from surface to bottom were studied continuously. It was found that the pack ice extended so far out from the land that not even a distant view of the continent was possible. Even at Enderby Land, which was the nearest approach, the land was some 70 miles away.

In addition to this whaling research work a complete hydrographic survey of the South Orkney Islands was undertaken. These islands are ice-free only in summer. All soundings were taken with the echometer though these were checked at first with the lead. The greatest depth found was 4484 fathoms—26,900 feet—in the stretch of ocean known as the South Sandwich Deep. This took about five minutes, and did not necessitate stopping the ship. By the old method with a weight at the end of piano wire it would have taken several hours with the ship stationary.

New Wage Level With Low Profit Seen for Future

That, Says Miss Perkins, Will Mark New Era of a United People

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23—A new era in the social history of the United States, in which the work of "earning a living" will be incidental to the building up of broad cultural institutions and activities, is envisaged by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, as the outcome of efforts to solve pressing economic problems.

Speaking before the girls' work section of the Welfare Council of New York City yesterday, Miss Perkins asserted that readjustments necessary to stabilize industry by increasing the purchasing power of the people may lead to "a blessing beyond anything we in our generation have ever dared to dream of."

Shorter working hours, higher wage levels and smaller profits to investors will be the order of the new era, Miss Perkins declared.

"For the first time since we can remember we are trying to be a unified people," she continued. "If we see that the wage which goes to the investor is less because the wage which goes to the worker has got to be greater, I think you will hear all over this country 'aye' from people who have come to be glad to make the sacrifice in order that we may achieve unity of the American people.

"As we look forward to a period in which hours of labor of all people are shorter and the wages and remuneration more satisfactory and more complete, we look forward also to participation in the kind of social wealth, the kind of thing we think of today under the limited terms of recreation, education and public health.

"Our activity in the production of the things that we need in the mere earning of a living is going to be incidental to the production of those great civilizing institutions which we have now become a people powerful enough, a people intelligent enough to have and to share with all."

Italian Liner Sets Trans-Oceanic Mark

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23—Cutting down by 14 hours all previous records for transatlantic crossings from Mediterranean ports, the Italian liner, Conte Di Savoia, speeding along at an average of 27.57 knots, reached Ambrose Channel lightship, yesterday, after making the trip from Genoa in five days and 22 hours.

The voyage included stops at Villefranche and Gibraltar. Capt. Antonio Lena, the master, declared that but for the westerly gales and high seas encountered after leaving Gibraltar, the average speed might have been increased one knot.

Disclaiming any desire to achieve a record, Captain Lena said that all he wanted to accomplish was to bring the Conte Di Savoia into New York Harbor a day ahead of schedule, and that it had been done despite the weather after leaving the Strait of Gilbraltar. From Genoa to New York the distance is 4035 miles.

New Consul to Chile Studies Business Needs

To familiarize himself with the needs of New England business men who are interested in foreign trade with Chile, to which country he has just been transferred, Mr. Edward A. Dow, American Consul-General at St. John's, N. F., since 1930, spent today at the Boston office of the United States bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, conferring with manufacturers, exporters and business men.

Mr. Dow has been ordered to Santiago, Chile, to assume charge of the supervisory consulate-general.

Morgan Holds Private Banker Fills Big Need

Head of Great House on Stand Tells Senate Inside Story

'An Asset, Not Danger'

Has $250,000,000 Deposits, He Says—20 Partners Meet Daily Without Record

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23—With the appearance as a witness today of Mr. J. P. Morgan under subpœna the Senate investigatio nof private bankers in connection with its stock exchange inquiry got under way. A crowd unprecedented in the annals of such Senate committee investigations lined the outside corridors of the Senate Office Building and jammed the big committee room, as flashlight and motion picture cameras recorded the event.

Accompanied by Mr. John W. Davis, his counsel, Mr. Morgan entered the chamber at 9:30 with a group of Morgan partners, all well-known financial leaders and all of them subpœnaed. Mr. Thomas W. Lamont and Mr. George Whitney were among the group.

Examination of the head of the Morgan firm—largest private bank in the world, organizer of the United States Steel Corporation and major figure in recovery from the panic of 1907—temporarily transcended all other events for picturesque interest on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Morgan seemed abashed at first as the central figure of a drama so different from the usual activity of the House of Morgan, as summoned to the stand, he read a prepared statement.

Differences in Bankers

Discussing the differences between the rights and privileges of a private banker and an incorporated bank, Mr. Morgan said, in part:

"As I see it, they consist chiefly in the fact that an incorporated bank receives from the Government, federal or state, from which its charter comes, certain privileges, and for those privileges it has to conform to certain laws and regulations of the Government, applying only to the incorporated bank's business.

"The private banker has none of these privileges, but as he does not have to conform to any special Government regulation, he has a somewhat greater freedom of action.

"The private banker is a member of a profession which has been practiced since the Middle Ages.

"In the process of time there has grown up a code of professional ethics and customs, on the observance of which depend his reputation, his fortune and his usefulness to the community in which he works.

"The banker must at all times so conduct himself as to justify the confidence of his clients in him and thus preserve it for his successors.

Pride in Conduct

"If I may be permitted to speak of the firm, of which I have the honor to be the senior partner, I should state that at all times the idea of doing only first-class business, and that in a first-class way, has been before our minds.

"We have never been satisfied with simply keeping within the law, but have constantly sought so to act that we might fully observe the professional code, and so maintain the credit and reputation which has been handed down to us from our predecessors in the firm.

"Since we have no more power of knowing the future than any other men, we have made many mistakes (who has not during the past five years?), but our mistakes have been errors of judgment and not of principle.

"Another most important duty of the private banker is to take special care that his banking position in regard to his deposits is at all times sufficiently strong, knowing as he does that none of the aids provided by the Government for incorporated banks, such as the Federal Reserve System or the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, are at his disposal.

Ready to Give Advice

"The private banker has at least one other duty: he must be ready and willing at all times to give disinterested advice to his clients to the best of his ability. If he feels unable to give this advice without reference to his own interests, he must frankly say so.

"The belief in the integrity of his advice is a great part of the credit of which I have spoken above, as being the best possession of any firm.

"Though, at the present time, there is no demand for capital for industry, this condition will pass, and we should not by any means force the organization for distribution of securities out of business, lest, when there is again a legitimate demand for capital, it be found that the machinery of distribution has disappeared.

"No private banker where he is (as we are) a wholesale merchant of securities, or whether he deals directly with the ultimate investor, could continue in the business if he had no other sort of business to fall back on in such times as the present.

"I believe if you were to ask the heads of all the great banks in New York who have had experience of both good and bad times, you would be assured that the private bankers, by offering that neutral ground, have served a very useful purpose,

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Prompt Payment Of Bills Urged As Aid to Merchants

Credit Grantors Hear Address by O'Connell at Their Banquet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 23—The importance of the customer who pays his bills promptly was stressed by Mr. P. A. O'Connell, president of E. T. Slattery Company, speaking at the annual banquet of the New England Credit Grantors at the New Ocean House last night.

The merchant, Mr. O'Connell pointed out, must collect promptly from his customer if he is to meet his obligations to the manufacturer from whom he buys. Failure to collect promptly makes it impossible for him to pay promptly and thus get as low prices as possible. Thus the good customer must pay for the few who do not meet their obligations.

This question of credit will continue to gain in importance, Mr. O'Connell pointed out, as prices soar. And a definite rise in prices has set in with the better financial and industrial outlook that is now before us. This definite upward trend makes it imperative for every business concern and every consumer to plan his course of action during this trend.

The temptation on the part of consumers to buy beyond their means on the rising market must be guarded against, he warned his hearers. Thus the credit structure will be kept sound, and full benefits be derived from returning confidence and bettered conditions.

At the morning session of the convention today, Mr. L. M. McMahon, credit manager of the William Filene Sons Company, pointed out the danger signals that must be watched by the credit managers of the country—some of these including possible legislation declaring moratoriums on different classes of debts. He expressed the conviction that a great many debtors are perfectly honest, but through one cause or another are unable to pay, making for frozen credits that will be long in thawing out.

He urged business concerns to work in harmony through their credit bureaus, and said that the individual firm which attempts to work alone in its collections will lose rather than gain.

Mr. William Browne, credit manager of the C. F. Hovey Company of Boston, paid a tribute to the retail credit organization and the part it has played in business of the past few months. He pointed out that these credit groups have successfully navigated one of the most serious economic hurricanes that ever has visited the seas of business.

Credit, he aid, is no longer the adopted waif of our economic system, but has become a definite medium of exchange, a service to the public, and a potent factor in business building. It has completely and unquestionably justified its existence, he declared, and still stands as one of the most vital forces in retailing.

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Minimum Wages Reduced by Curley

Day laborers employed by contractors on municipal projects are rejoicing today in the action of Mayor Curley which reduces their minimum daily wage rate from $5 to $4. The portent of personal benefits to Boston's pick wielders appears in a section of the Mayor's announcement which indicates that contractors engaged by the city will be compelled to adhere strictly to this minimum wage clause.

Under the long prevailing $5 daily wage scale, contractors have been ignoring the rule, paying their laborers considerably less than even $4 a day. Now, the Mayor indicates, the Public Works Commissioner has been instructed to maintain close supervision of the amount which contractors pay their help. The commissioner has been instructed to warn contractors who ignore this clause and to deprive them of contracts and even blacklist them, if necessary, should they persist in underpaying day laborers engaged in municipal projects.

Recognition of the "prevailing rate of wages" also comes from another source. Reports to Sheet Metal Workers, Union 17 indicate that 10 employers, organized as a contractors' association, announce that "prevailing wages" will be paid by them. The rate paid to sheet workers is $1.17½ an hour.

Garment Union Wins Pay Rise

Ten garment manufacturing firms yesterday signed new agreements with the Boston Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, providing for a 20 per cent wage increase and a 40-hour, five-day week, Mr. Philip Cramer, manager of the board, announced. The manufacturers, he said, have guaranteed to let no work be done by outside contractors under sweatshop conditions.

Education Urged By Dr. Mather As Democracy Need

Unitarian Laymen Hold Their Annual Meeting in Tremont Temple

Upon education and enlightenment rests the future of democracy, Dr. Kirtley F. Mather of Harvard told the members of the Unitarian Laymen's League last night at their annual meeting in Tremont Temple.

Dr. Mather declared that whether or not the "revolution in which we are engaged at present" means the knell of democracy or the rebirth of a new and better nation is distinctly an open question.

It is only in a world in which international relations are permeated with good will that democracy can compete successfully with its modern rivals, and the modern world is woefully lacking in that commodity, Dr. Mather said. In America there has been but little progress made toward capitalizing unique resources and taking advantage of opportunities.

Speaking at the same meeting, Mr. Herbert C. Parsons, head of the Massachusetts Child Council, and president of the Unitarian Laymen's League, told his hearers that the progressive is not identical with the radical. The radical by his very nature is intolerant of the existing order. The progressive appropriates to his use traditions, customs and habits which the radical rejects—solely, it would seem, because they have conventional standing. The progressive habit is a steadiness of motion toward broad and clearly defined objectives, while that of the radical is impetuously toward a narrower goal, which may not be so well defined.

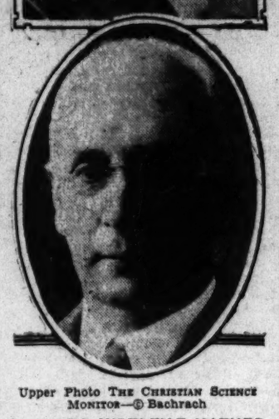
No estimate can be made of their relative social values, Mr. Parsons went on. There are too many achievements in human history to the credit of the radical to justify depreciation of his contribution. Perhaps the final distinction is on the test of speed.

The Rev. George L. Thompson, president of the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, addressing the annual meeting of that organization at Bulfinch Place Church, declared that we are living in the twentieth century, not in the past.

Among Mr. Thompson's suggestions for a program that would meet present needs was the abolition of military establishments, the nationalization of transportation and banking, and a revision of our traditional attitude toward finances in general, the tariff and taxes.

Dr. Louis C. Cornish, president of the American Unitarian Association, in presenting his sixth annual report in Tremont Temple, spoke of the work of the International Association, and its part in the spreading of religious liberalism throughout the world.

Speakers Before Unitarian Groups



Upper Photo THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Bachrach

Upper—DR. KIRTLEY F. MATHER
Lower—DR. LOUIS C. CORNISH

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Wednesday; cooler on coast Wednesday.

Maine: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; cooler in northwest portion and warmer on east coast tonight; cooler Wednesday.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate shifting winds and fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	56	64	Montreal	56	70
Bismarck	62	80	Nantucket	58	62
Boston	64	71	New Orleans	78	88
Buffalo	60	60	New York	62	76
Calgary	38	38	Norfolk, Va.	66	82
Charleston	76	86	North Platte	52	86
Chicago	64	72	Philadelphia	62	78
Cincinnati	64	74	Phoenix, Ariz.	56	76
Denver	54	80	Pittsburgh	60	76
Eastport, Me.	42	54	Portland, Me.	62	66
Hatteras	74	76	Raleigh	70	80
Honolulu, T.H. (7 p.m May 22)	74	78	St. Louis	70	84
Helena, Mont.	46	52	St. Paul	70	78
Huron, S. D.	60	84	Salt Lake City	48	60
Jacksonville	78	90	San Francisco	54	60
Kansas City	72	84	Seattle	48	58
Key West	80	86	Tampa	74	90
Los Angeles	54	68	Washington	64	78
Memphis	72	88	Wichita, Kan.	66	82
Miami, Fla.	80	84	Williston, N.D.	58	82

A—9 a. m. May 23.
B—Maximum May 22.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 11:30 p. m., Wednesday 12:13 p. m.
Heights of tides 9.7 feet, 8.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:35 p. m.

Swift Takes Thayer's Chair

Mr. John E. Swift, Milford attorney, was inducted into the office of Associate Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court, yesterday, filling the position left vacant by the passing of Judge Webster Thayer. The ceremony, which was attended by numerous friends, was held in the first session courtroom of the Suffolk County Civil Court.

House Favors Bill To Buy Bonds Of Boston Elevated

Advances Measure for Purchase by Metropolitan District

The bill providing for the purchase of Boston Elevated Railway Company six per cent bonds by the Boston Metropolitan District was passed to a third reading after a stormy session in the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday.

Terming the $5,000,000 bond issue that comes due on June 1, which the Elevated is unable to meet because of failure to sell the bonds in the open market, as the Boston Elevated "steal" of 1933, Representative Albert E. Morris of Everett protested against "saddling" this burden upon the taxpayers of the metropolitan district.

Representative Christian A. Herter of Boston said the bonds will be a direct saving to the taxpayers. He pointed out that $3,000,000 of the issue is due June 1, and the remaining $2,000,000 matures several months hence.

"If the Elevated wants to be fair to the car-riders let them accept the offer of $8,000,000 of the Edison company for their power plant," was the opinion expressed by Representative Joseph A. Logan of Boston. "Let's give the car-riders a square deal. We've done enough for the stockholders. Let them take the Edison offer. After taking care of the bonds, they will still have $3,000,000 surplus."

Representative Lewis R. Sullivan of Boston replied to this suggestion with the question why the Elevated should sell their power plant for $8,000,000 when it is worth $12,000,000. On a vote by roll call the bill was passed to a third reading, 134 to 78.

Efforts to advance to a third reading the bill authorizing the State to repay $150,000 to the town of Hull were defeated in the Senate by a rising vote 13 to 16. Similar action was taken on the bill last week. In moving for reconsideration, Senator Newland H. Holmes of Weymouth offered a new draft in substitution of the original bill which eliminated the mandatory provision requiring the town to use the $150,000 to purchase the Nantasket Steamboat Company's pier.

Opposition to the bill came from Senator Henry Parkman of Boston in particular. He could see no justification for the measure, which he termed "just a hand out." He said, "They can blow the money in any way they see fit. This new draft is even worse than the original bill." The Holmes substitution failed to carry on a roll-call vote, 16 to 18.

Theaters

"Yoshe Kalb"

Tremont Theater—Edwin A. Relkin and Sigmund Weintraub present Maurice Schwartz in "Yoshe Kalb," play in two parts and 26 scenes adapted by Mr. Schwartz from the novel, "The Sinner," by I. J. Singer. Week beginning May 22, 1933. First time in Boston.

Like most plays made from novels, "Yoshe Kalb" is episodic in construction. For the spectator unfamiliar with the backgrounds, and dependent upon a smattering of German for an understanding of the Yiddish speech, it seems a long time getting under way. The first scenes consist mostly of conversations. Even if one has recently read Mr. Singer's novel, it is difficult to follow the detail of these scenes. But the play has tremendous cumulative power. From beginning to end it is a grand crescendo. The total effect is profoundly impressive.

Set in Austrian Galicia and Russian Poland among the Chassidim of 70 years ago, the play tells the story of Nahumtche, son of the Rabbi of Rachmanivke, married as a boy to Serele, youngest daughter of Reb Melech of Nyesheve. The marriage is engineered by Reb Melech in order that he may himself marry the young girl Malkale. Malkale conceives an unlawful attachment to Nahumtche. In expiation of their sin, he, a fanatical student of Cabala, becomes a wanderer. Forced to marry a girl in a Polish village, he leaves her after the ceremony, and after 15 years returns to Nyesheve, where a great court of rabbis is called to determine whether he is Nahumtche or Yoshe Kalb, the "holy fool." Pronounced a wandering lost one, or evil spirit, he resumes his expiatory travels.

Production and acting are superb. The players work with a gusto at the opposite pole to the current style of the American stage, where acting has largely been replaced by a negation of acting. These players act not only with their voices and their whole bodies but with an inner conviction which satisfies the observer that thus, and not otherwise, did the people of this period and this place behave. Though the method is as different from that of the Moscow Art Theater as it is from that of the Abbey Theater players, it shares with those groups the qualities of ensemble and of sharp characterization. We see not a mere agglomeration of "typical" Jews of various ages and stations, but an aggregation of individuals. Mr. Schwartz, the principal actor, gives a magnificent impersonation of Reb Melech; but he remains a member of the company, not a "star." Mr. Lazar Freed's Yoshe is clear-cut, but is merged into the whole. Miss Charlotte Goldstein's Malkale burns with an intense flame. Miss Helen Zelinska's Polish bride is a figure of tragedy—but one could go thus through the long cast.

The staging of the play is a triumph of the director's art. Scenes flow smoothly one into another, with sometimes a pause for comments and amplifications by a narrator. The handling of the crowds is masterly. The dances, the swayings to chants or readings, the postures of group appeal or condemnation or aspiration have the quality of sculpture in motion. The groupings of bearded rabbis frequently are Rembrandtesque. The final scene of the court of the 70 rabbis is overpowering in its pictorial appeal and its emotional force. The production is one of the theatrical events of the year, one which no one interested in the theater can afford not to see.

L. A. S.

Tonight at the Pops

Entrance of the Boyards ... Halvorsen
Ballet Suite ... Rameau-Motil
"Träumerei" ... Schumann
Second Polonaise ... Liszt
"Virginia," a Southern Rhapsody ... Haydn Wood
"Thais," Meditation ... Massenet
"La Valse," Choregraphic Poem ... Ravel

Hans Wiener Dancers

"Golliwog's Cake-Walk" ... Debussy
"The Foolish Virgins" ... Dvořák
Ballet Grotesque ... Schubert
"Persian" Ballet ... Borodin

Income Tax Rise Of 2 P. C. Is Voted By House Group

Also Raises 'Gas' Levy and Cuts Exempt Dividends —Senate Yet to Act

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 22—An increase in normal tax rates from 4 to 6 per cent and from 8 to 10 per cent, plus an increase in the federal gasoline tax from one cent to 1¾ cents were recommended today by the House Ways and Means Committee 13 to 9 as methods for carrying the $3,300,000,000 bond issue in the new industry and unemployment relief bill.

In addition, dividends, which are at present exempt from income taxation, are to be put in the taxable class. This change alone is expected to bring in $83,000,000 per year. The increase in rates is figured to return $46,000,000 additional per year. And the raised gasoline tax is estimated to produce new revenue of $92,000,000. Total revenues are thus $221,000,000.

By thus favoring the first of the money raising methods advocated by Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, budget director, the committee thrust aside the sales tax proposals. It was political consistency which rejected the manufacturers' sales tax out of the group of levies.

There seems little doubt that the majority of Congress would have preferred the sales tax method in view of its great revenue raising power and the fact that the public would feel it less acutely than an increase in the already dangerously burdensome income tax.

But there are many members, particularly of the House who won their seats in the last election on an anti-sales tax platform. Many admit confidentially they now would prefer the sales tax expedient, but they do not dare vote for it now so shortly after the elections. They are frankly afraid of changing their position and laying themselves open to the charge of inconsistency.

More immediately blocking sales tax chances in the Ways and Means Committee was the avowed opposition of the chairman, Representative Robert L. Doughton (D.) of North Carolina. Had the committee failed to take its decision today the President would have grasped the problem in his own hands and recommended a specific form of taxation. The recommended method combines only two forms of new taxes—income and gasoline levies and thus did not follow forecasts to devise a "hash tax" of many different smaller revenues. The rise in income taxes was definitely the part of boldness, and the committee took its plunge knowing that public outcry will be great.

What chances there are for the sales tax remain in the Senate. It is quite possible that the chamber might vote to substitute it for the mixed program if the industries recovery bill comes to it from the House in that form.

Meanwhile some delay in action on the measure appears likely from the evident desire of the Administration to add the oil industry relief bill as an amendment. Word has not yet arrived from the White House, but is expected at any moment. If this is done more than the 10 days originally considered necessary for passage of the bill will be required to get it to the President's desk.

Harvard Professor Plans Study Abroad

In order to complete his studies on Soviet Russia, Dr. Bruce C. Hopper, associate professor of government at Harvard University, plans to spend a year in Asia on a grant from the bureau of international research. His subject is to be "Bolshevik Practices in Relation to Contiguous Asiatic States."

At the same time, announcement was made of the resignation of Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe, former head of the department of government, and the appointment of Prof. William Y. Elliott to fill this position.

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Events Tonight

Annual convention, Massachusetts League of Women Voters: Dinner conference, talk by Prof. Willard L. Thorp of Amherst College on "Uniform State Labor Laws," Hotel Commander, Cambridge, 7.

Annual dinner meeting, Zonta Club of Boston: Dinner, Old France, Huntington Avenue, 6; meeting, New England Conservatory of Music, 7.

Senior promenade, Northeastern Law School, Westminster Roof Garden, 8.

Recital by pupils of preparatory course, Faelten Pianoforte School, Faelten Hall, 8.

Harvard University: Harvard geological conference, speakers, Mr. C. S. Hurlbut, Prof. E. S. Larsen, Mr. F. S. Miller, and Mr. R. S. Moehlman, Mineralogical Lecture Room, University Museum, 8; open meeting, Harvard Philosophical Club, talk by Mr. T. S. Eliot, on "Philosophy and Literary Criticism," Emerson A, 8:30.

Tenth anniversary celebration, Scottish Gaelic Society, Robert Burns Hall, 8.

Open house concert, Longy School of Music, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8:15.

Meeting, Brookline Zionist Association, talk by Mr. Robert Szold, former president, Zionist Organization of America, home of Mr. and Mrs. G. Augustus Holzman, 91 Salisbury Road, Brookline, 7:30.

Unitarian Anniversary Week: Annual open meeting, Religious Arts Guild, Edward Everett Hale Chapel, First Church, 8; meeting, Young People's Religious Union, Arlington Street Church, 8:15.

Theaters

Plymouth—"Alien Corn," 8:30.
Paramount—"Elmer the Great," 10:12 a. m., 1:05, 3:58, 6:51, 9:44 p. m.
Fenway—"Elmer the Great," 2:07, 4:56, 7:45, 10:34 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Eagle and the Hawk," 11:00 a. m., 2:01, 4:44, 7:45, 10:28 p. m.
Tremont—"Yoshe Kalb," 2:20.

The Dance

Repertory Theater—Dance program by Lucille Perry Hall School of Dancing, 8:30.

Events Tomorrow

Rotary Club of Boston: Luncheon, talk by Mr. Robert E. Heun on "And Now the Convention," Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Harvard University: Astronomical colloquium, lecturers, Prof. Harlow Shapley and Miss Jenka Mohr, Harvard College Observatory, Building D, 4:30.

Spring Flower Show, Chestnut Hill Garden Club, Parish House, Hammond Street, all day through Friday.

Massachusetts League of Women Voters: Business meeting, 10; luncheon, 12:30; Hotel Commander, Cambridge.

Annual Spring Flower Show, Newton Centre Garden Club, gardens of Mrs. Austin C. Benton, 93 Monadnock Road, Chestnut Hill, 1 to 9.

University Club: Celebration of Empire Day, Victoria League, address by Mr. Robert Peel on "Writers of the Empire," 3:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Meeting, Clipping Club, Lecture Hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3.

Annual meeting and outing, Boston Chapter, National Association of Cost Accountants, Woodland Golf Club, West Newton; golf and other entertainments all day; dinner and meeting, 7.

Annual meeting and luncheon, Boston Colony, National Society of New England Women, Women's Republican Club of Boston, 1.

Unitarian anniversary week: Meeting, Berry Street conference, Edward Everett Hale Chapel, First Church, 10; annual meeting, General Alliance of Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women, Tremont Temple, 10; luncheon and meeting, former students, Harvard Divinity School, Bulfinch Place Church, 12:45; meeting, General Alliance of Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women, Tremont Temple, 2:30; meeting, wives and widows of ministers, Bulfinch Place Church, 4:30; meeting, Alliance of King's Chapel, King's Chapel House, 4 to 6; conference, Alliance Religious Education Committee, Fifield Memorial Room, 25 Beacon Street, 4:15; meeting, Committee on Friendly Links, Children's Mission, 20 Ashburton Place, 4:30; Vesper service, First Church, 5.

Meeting, New England Woman's Press Association, Hotel Statler, 1-5.

Theaters

Paramount—"Elmer the Great," 10:12 a. m., 1:05, 3:58, 6:51, 9:44 p. m.
Fenway—"Elmer the Great," 2:07, 4:56, 7:45, 10:34 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Eagle and the Hawk," 11:00 a. m., 2:01, 4:44, 7:45, 10:28 p. m.
Tremont—"Yoshe Kalb," 2:20.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibition by the Saturday and summer drawing classes; Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; woodcuts in chiaroscuro; engravings after Peter Bruegel; fifteenth century illustrated books. Constable Lucas, "English Landscapes."

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), the Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; other hours by appointment; music at 3:45. Open Sundays, 2 to 5, through July 30: admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—General exhibitions.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Portraits in oil and water colors of Boston Common. May 22-June 2.

Junior League Galleries, Zero Marlboro Street—Portrait drawings by Emily Hall Barnard. May 22-June 3.

Studio School of Fine Arts, Gainsboro Building, Room 301—Exhibition paintings and charcoal drawings. Through May 24.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Exhibition of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeannette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardiner.

Kingston Galleries, Granite Trust Building, Quincy—Exhibition Lopal Hand Craft. Open evenings 7-9. Through May 28.

The Cassen Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Exhibition of drawings by Benjamin T. Stephenson, May 15-27. First showing in this country of sporting paintings acquired in England. Through June.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier; water colors by John S. Sargent, primarily landscapes. Through June. Also German prints from the museum collection. Nineteenth century prints.

Scherves Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

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World Network To Radio Opening Of Chicago's Fair

Gates Swing Back on May 27; Exhibitor to Dedicate Factory Over Air

The grand opening of the Century of Progress at Chicago is to be radiocast over both the National and Columbia Systems Saturday noon, May 27. Several anticipatory events have also been scheduled for the radio.

When the General Motors Building in the fair grounds is dedicated on Wednesday, May 24, the addresses of officials of the company, the fair officials and other distinguished industrialists will be radiocast over an NBC-WEAF network at 2:30 p. m., E. S. T., and relayed to foreign shores through NBC's short-wave transmitter, operating on a wavelength of 49.18 meters. In this automobile exhibit, reported to have cost $1,000,000, a prospective car owner will be able to place his order, watch the car assembled along the line and drive away in it.

Another event for which many young women have been waiting takes place on Friday, May 26, when the coronation of the "Queen of the Century of Progress" occurs at 9 p. m., E. D. T., the ceremonies to be radiocast over an NBC-WJZ network. The queen, chosen from thousands of photographs submitted, will finally be named, and has not, of course, been revealed beforehand.

The railroads, charged with the tremendous task of transporting fair visitors, will be represented by Mr Samuel T. Bledsoe, newly-elected president of the Santa Fe Railroad, who will speak on Friday, May 26, at 9 p. m., E. D. T., on "Railroads and Transportation in a Century of Progress."

As a hint at least to one of the many attractions of the fair the loudspeaker on the evening of May 27, following the official afternoon opening, will act as a sort of passport to the streets of Paris to the radio listeners of the nation when the NBC picks up an American version of the Quatre Arts (Four Arts) Ball, a noted artists' event, directly from "The Streets of Paris" within the fair grounds.

Gayly costumed artists will frolic through the streets and cafés to the swimming pool, just outside the "Lido," where a diving and swimming exhibition has been planned as the feature entertainment.

In this show are expected to appear Wally Colbath, former National A. A. U. diving champion, former National Intercollegiate diving champion and a member of the 1932 Olympic team; Jane Fauntz, former National A. A. U. diving champion and breast stroke champion, and the comedy team of Frank Snary and Fred Springer.

Descriptions of the exhibition, the Montmartre scene, street scenes in the grounds and the music of orchestras playing in the Lido and in the open air pavilion, will be radiocast at 11:30 p. m., E. D. T., over an NBC-WEAF network.

Conserve Schools Slogan Adopted

(Continued from Page 1)

chosen the first poet laureate of the federation.

Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City are contending for the triennial convention of the organization in 1935 and a choice will be made at a meeting of the executive board at the close of the present general council sessions.

Virginia's welcome was extended to the visitors last evening, first at a dinner for the board, and later at an open meeting in which Gov. John Garland Pollard, Mayor J. Fullmer Bright and Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, editor the News-Leader, joined with Mrs. L. J. Giles of Clifton Forge, Virginia's president, in extending greetings.

Mrs. Poole, in her response, quoted Virginia heroes, ending with a statement by Woodrow Wilson, when a senior at Princeton, which she declared represents public opinion today: "Our patriotism seems of late to have been exchanging its wonted tone of confident hope for one of desponding solicitude. Anxiety about the future of our institutions seems to be daily becoming stronger in the minds of thoughtful Americans. A feeling of uneasiness is undoubtedly prevalent, sometimes taking the shape of a fear of grievous, perhaps radical, defects in our mode of government against our liberty and prosperity."

Proper Balance Is Demanded For American Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 23—Avoidance of two extremes in the consideration of American music, indifference and flag-waving, was advised by Mr. John Tasker Howard, music critic and composer, in his plea for the advancement of the native art, before the convention of the National Federation of Music Clubs here yesterday.

"We don't want all-American programs or those that are unbalanced from mere patriotic motives," he said. "All we ask is that American music be not discriminated against."

The speaker said that American musical history is far more important than most musicians realize. This history fits in with the general history of America and many events are reflected in the country's music, he added. He referred to the many times Lindbergh's flight to Paris was incorporated in both popular and serious music.

"It is well to consider just how much American music the concert-goers of this country are permitted to hear," Mr. Howard said. "In the field of song there is probably little cause for complaint. There are thousands of American songs and they are generally well represented on the programs of recitalists. But when we come to works in the larger forms—principally orchestral music of symphonic proportions, the case is somewhat different."

The official opening of the Music Festival included a procession of delegates by states, while the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra played "Pomp and Circumstance," in the Northrop Memorial Auditorium, on the campus of the University of Minnesota. Greetings were extended to the 4000 delegates and visitors who filled the auditorium by Dr. L. D. Coffman, president of the university.

The conducting of the combined Twin Cities Chorus of 450 voices by Mr. Daniel Protheroe of Chicago and the playing of a triple piano concerto by Harold Bauer, Rudolph Ganz and Ernest Hutcheson were high lights of the program. The festival occasion was heightened by the presence of a brilliant galaxy of musical educators, composers and artists.

The rôle included the names of John Erskine, who appeared as assisting artist with the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra; Ernest Schelling, composer; A. Walter Kramer, editor; Mrs. Annabel Morris Buchanan, composer; F. Melius Christiansen, conductor of St. Olaf College Choir, and Henri Verbrugghen, former conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra.

Mooney Placed on Trial On Dormant Indictment

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23 (AP)—The trial of Thomas J. Mooney on a long dormant indictment growing out of the Preparedness Day bombing here in 1916 gets under way in the Superior Court today.

With the way cleared for the opening, the defense moved to present Mooney's story, which the veteran labor leader hopes will clear him of complicity in the bomb outrage. With the old indictment out of the way, the defense hopes to be able to obtain a pardon for Mooney or move for his freedom through other legal channels. The State has announced it will not present a case against Mooney.

A Pattern of Sloping Roofs

Reprinted From Chehalis Bee-Nugget—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, CHEHALIS, WASH.

CHEHALIS, Wash.—The edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, this city, was dedicated recently and the Chehalis Bee-Nugget published a brief description and history of the church. Excerpts from the news article follow:

"The building cost $5000, and is free from debt. It is a two-story structure, painted in light cream and trimmed in fawn. The inside walls are finished in fawn-colored tints, with darker shades of trim. The main entrance is set in the corner of the building, with basement entrance on the right, and auditorium entrance to the rear. The building is quite attractive and fits well into the surrounding location.

"A few students of Chehalis met together in 1914 in their homes and conducted Christian Science services, later moving to the Bush Brothers building, and in 1915 to the Grand Army Hall. In 1916 they moved to the City Hall, where services were held for 16 years, and a reading room was maintained. In 1914 the society formally established its by-laws and in 1917 was duly recognized by The Mother Church as a society, and card was placed in the Journal.

"In 1919 a building fund was established. In February, 1921, a choice lot on the corner of Park Street and Washington Avenue was purchased for a building site.

"The society was incorporated in 1926, under the laws of the State of Washington, and recognized by The Christian Science Board of Directors of The Mother Church as First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Chehalis, Washington. In June, 1932, the construction of the new church began. The corner stone was laid in July, and on Sunday, Sept. 11, 1932, the first service was held in the new church."

British Fight to Abolish Slavery Shows Real Progress in Century

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Across the length and breadth of England, thoughts are turning back this summer to those large-hearted men who just 100 years ago secured the passage of the bill to abolish slavery through the British Parliament. From March to July, special celebrations are being held in their honor. Pageants, radio talks, sermons, religious services, meetings have been arranged.

Honorably coupled with this five-month series of commemorations is the name of William Wilberforce, the great English abolitionist who passed on in July, 1833, a few weeks before the bill for which he had fought all his life became law on Aug. 29, 1833.

Wilberforce first urged the House of Commons to outlaw the slave trade in 1789, the year of the French Revolution. But it was not till 1807 that he and his friends succeeded in getting the necessary law through the House of Commons. Then followed the attack on slavery itself. And in spite of the great victory of 1833 the battle is not over yet by any means. It is estimated there are at least 5,000,000 slaves in the world today. It is doubtful whether there were as many as this in Wilberforce's time.

Quakers Lead Opposition

Wilberforce is only one of a long roll of honor in the warfare Great Britain, in common with other countries, has carried on against slavery. The campaign was opened by an illustrious series of writers, among them Alexander Pope, the poet; Richard Steele, co-editor with Joseph Addison of the original Spectator; Dr. Samuel Johnson, the dictionary maker; William Cowper, the poet; John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, and Adam Smith, the "father" of modern economics. The first organized opposition came from the Quakers as early as 1727.

Not forgotten in the British centenary celebrations are the names of the Americans who fought for abolition on the other side of the Atlantic, Jefferson, William Lloyd Garrison, Abraham Lincoln, Emerson, Longfellow, Whittier, are all remembered. In France there was Lafayette, member of the Société des Amis des Noirs, founded in 1788 with the Duc de la Rochefoucauld as president.

A memorable landmark in the fight in England was the judgment delivered by Lord Mansfield, chief justice of England in 1772. A Negro slave from the Barbados, James Somersett by name, escaped to England and his owner sought a judgment from the courts to enable him to take his "property" back to the West Indies.

"Every Man Is Free"

"The air of England," declared Lord Mansfield — and the whole Court of Appeal stood behind his ruling—"has long been too pure for a slave, and every man is free who breathes it."

Great Britain was the third country in the world to abolish the slave trade, having been beaten by the United States for second place by about three weeks. Five years earlier, in 1802, Denmark had shown the world the way through an act passed in 1792, but not effective until 10 years afterward. Other countries followed, and today the slave trade is illegal over the greater part of the world.

But it still goes on—though generally in secret and only in the dark places of the earth where the writ of civilization does not yet run.

This year's centenary commemorates the legal end of the institution of slavery, so far as Great Britain is concerned. It liberated 700,000 Negro slaves. The price paid was £20,000,000 as compensation, mainly to the West Indian and Mauritius sugar planters who were at that time the only important slave owners in the British Empire. Since then many other slave areas have come under British rule and the fight for liberation still goes on.

When German East Africa became British mandated territory after the World War, 185,000 slaves were set at liberty. As recently as 1928, 213 000 domestic slaves became free men in Nigeria after the country had been a British crown colony since 1900. It has still not been found practicable to release all the slaves in the remote parts of the Sudan.

During the whole of the past 100 years, British missionaries and others have been waging war on slavery in Africa, both on British soil and off it. David Livingstone, Sir Samuel Baker, Capt. J. H. Speke Sir Bartle Frere, General Gordon and Sir John Kirk are a few of those who fought in behalf of the slaves. It is a curious feature of their work that several of these men including both Livingstone and Baker owed their own safety from the wild Negro tribesmen to the protection of the very Arab slave traders whose evil traffic they were seeking to end.

The famous Tippoo Tib and Abed Bin Salim showed remarkable kindness to the white explorers and missionaries who were in their power in the depths of the Dark Continent. Yet they treated the unfortunate Africans with utter ruthlessness.

"Black Ivory" Traders

The Arab slave traders were primarily dealers in ivory which was in great demand in the markets of Europe and America. The ivory was brought to Zanzibar from the interior by chained gangs of men women and children and the survivors were sold as slaves, thus giving the Arabs a double profit.

Mr. Ernst D. Moore, an American dealer in Zanzibar, wrote last year in his book, "Ivory, Scourge of Africa," that "the quest for ivory turned thousands of square miles of fertile country into a wilderness of rapine, plunder and fire-blackened ruin. Hundreds of thousands of mighty elephants were slain, but for every elephant that perished for its ivory a dozen human lives were wrecked or snuffed out in the search, the seizure and the transport of it."

Since the extension of European rule over the greater part of the African continent the slave trade has been or is being extinguished in most areas. But it still persists in some. The railroad and the automobile have much to do with its disappearance by making the human carrier of merchandise an uneconomic proposition. Slaves are becoming a liability instead of an asset.

Slavery Begins in Pacific

About 1867, slave trading began to raise its head in the Pacific just as it was doing in Africa. In this case the traders were the white sea captains "recruiting" labor for the plantations in Fiji and elsewhere. An honored name in the stamping out of this nefarious business is that of John Coleridge Patteson, Bishop of Melanesia, slain by the natives who mistakenly saw in him not a friend but another dastardly raider.

Twentieth century blows at slavery are coupled with the names of such people as Mr. J. T. O. Barnard who spent the best part of three years in the depths of the Burmese jungles arranging for the liberation of 8000 slaves in "The Triangle"—a hill-bound district in upper Burma close to the inaccessible mountains of Tibet. Then there is the Prime Minister and hereditary Marshal of Nepal, Maharaja Sir Chandra Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, whose full title is Thong Lin Pim-ma Ko-kang Wang Syan of Nepal.

Sir Chandra made a historic appeal to Nepalese slave owners in 1924 convincing all but a few that free labor was better business. By 1926, he had secured the freedom of 52,000 slaves. Some of the owners refused compensation. Altogether £275,000 was paid—a very large sum for this Himalayan kingdom though scarcely more than half what the Maharaja had said he was prepared to pay if necessary.

Lastly, there is the Emperor Haile Selassie I of Ethiopia, who claims descent from Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. He has announced as his goal the total abolition of slavery throughout his dominions. Opposition from the big landowners and the clergy, however, makes rapid progress difficult. But Lord Noel-Buxton, descendant of one of Wilberforce's chief henchmen, who went to Abyssinia last year on a mission from the Anti-Slavery Society, has said that he is convinced of the Emperor's sincerity.

Adult Education Conference Urges Industry Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., May 23—Education of adults in industry was the keynote of the American Association for Adult Education today. The National Occupation Conference, presided over by Robert I. Rees of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, was held at the opening session this morning. Mr. Franklin J. Keller, director of the conference, and Mr. Robert Hoppock, assistant director, were the principal speakers. Discussion was led by Mr. Harvey N. Davis, president of Stevens' Institute of Technology.

At the evening session Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, novelist and president of the association, will speak. Mr. George E. Vincent, former president of the Rockefeller Foundation and Harry M. Lydenberg, president of the American Library Association, are also scheduled to speak.

Mr. R. I. Grigsby, director of adult education in Des Moines, last night described the five-year project begun there in January, financed by the association. There are no textbooks, fees or tests of any kind and the five leaders shift their lectures given at meetings in public-school buildings. Each meeting consumes about 1½ hours. The leader uses half of the period to present his subject and the remaining time is given to questions. Mr. Lyman Bryson, one of the leaders, said he was forcibly struck by the number of adults who want to hear a speaker but do not want to read.

Dr. C. B. Smith, assistant director of the United States Extension Service, reviewed its history and termed it a means of teaching farm men and women to translate their thoughts into terms of action. He praised the Massachusetts service for its development of fine system of lay leadership, particularly in home economics.

Mexico to Cut Arms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY — The ordnance department of the Mexican army has issued orders curtailing output of the national arms and munitions plant in Mexico City to a minimum on account of "existing overproduction of armaments which are more than sufficient for the needs of the army for some time." A possibility that the munitions plant manufactures may be entirely suspended was suggested.

Wets View Tax Bill As Handy Aid For Repeal Campaign

Increases Looked On as Distasteful Alternative to Prohibition Defeat

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23—Under the lead of President Roosevelt, organized wets are attempting to present the proposed new $220,000,000 tax increases, voted yesterday in the House Ways and Means Committee, as the distasteful alternative to repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. With the real test of repeal sentiment shortly to come in the erstwhile dry states, the importance of the new strategy is manifest.

Already wet leaders are showing signs of exultation over the new financial argument presented to them, plus the string of victories already achieved in wet states. The victories were foregone conclusions, just as is an expected big wet majority in the New York State vote, which comes today. But the financial argument is brand new, and reports are that it is carrying weight in the dry territory which is yet to vote on repeal.

Mr. Roosevelt first gave the argument in his message to Congress asking for new taxes to finance the public works bill. He asked for authority to reduce or remove the new taxes if prohibition should be repealed. The hint was that liquor excise taxes would more than finance the new $3,300,000,000 employment bond issue.

Turned Against Prohibition

Wets hope that the unpopularity of the taxes now offered will be turned against prohibition as a scapegoat and at the same time the Administration imposes the taxes will escape the ire of those upon whom the burden falls.

Thus, two objects are served by the expedient, and Mr. Roosevelt is once more being hailed in Washington as one of the most astute politicians who ever sat in the White House.

The Southern Baptist convention, now in session here, has reaffirmed its support of the dry law and resolutions of censure of President Roosevelt for using his office to aid repeal were passed. Most of the leaders of organized drys, however, are absent from the city, campaigning in the erstwhile dry territories in the effort to keep them in line. The drys have done little campaigning in the wet states which have so far voted for repeal, accepting their adverse reaction as a foregone conclusion. The vote in New York today is expected to be overwhelmingly wet. Dry leaders recall that it will take only 13 states to defeat repeal and they are therefore centering attention in states that have been dry in the past.

One of the first real tests will come in Indiana, which votes a fortnight hence, June 6. As the fight is viewed by Hoosier politicians here, the wets have the edge even in that territory, but it is the first battleground where the wet leaders will concede that drys have a fighting chance.

Indiana Was Dry

Prior to prohibition, Indiana was predominantly dry. Eighty-two out of its 92 counties had local option, and there was state-wide prohibition in 1917. Indiana had the stiffest enforcement act of any state in the Union, it is claimed. The Wright Act was so stringent that even the odor of liquor on a receptacle or container in the house of a suspect could be accepted as prima facie evidence of illegal possession. Drys of Indiana united with Republicans to give President Hoover a 283,000 majority in 1928.

Then the state enforcement act was repealed, last year, and the State reversed its political alliance to give Mr. Roosevelt a 200,000 majority, while Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D.) defeated the veteran James E. Watson (R.) by 208,000. The Democrats of the State have ratified a straight repeal resolution, while the Republicans have not taken positive action on the matter.

It is in a condition like this that the new financial argument against prohibition is said to be effective. End prohibition, the argument runs, and there will be no need of higher gasoline, income or other taxes. The wets are exerting their best efforts to switch public dislike for new taxes against the dry law. There is no question in Washington that when the new tax bill finally passes Congress it will authorize President Roosevelt to end the taxes if prohibition is repealed and if alternative levies can be imposed on intoxicants.

Under the Indiana referenda law 326 delegates will be elected, half of them coming from the 10 largest counties of the 92. Wets claim all these big counties as their own. The problem for them is to get enough more votes from the smaller counties to give them their necessary majority. This is where the struggle centers at present. Here as in the other hotly contested battles that stretch ahead the tax argument is being featured.

Denmark Welcomes Mrs. Owen as Chief Of U. S. Legation

COPENHAGEN, May 23 (AP) — America's first woman minister, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, was cordially greeted when she landed today from the liner Scanstates.

On behalf of the Danish Government, Count Carl Miltke, former Danish Minister to Washington, boarded the steamer and welcomed her to Denmark.

A large crowd gathered at the quayside and Mrs. Owen, who is popular in Denmark on account of former visits here, was warmly cheered as she drove away with members of her party.

"I wish to live with the Danish people and have brought along my three children and three grandchildren to make them like Denmark and the Danes. They and I soon will speak Danish. There is a great work ahead and how I love and adore that work," she said, adding:

"Our ship crossed her sister ship carrying my predecessor, Mr. Frederick Coleman, who sent me a wireless message, saying: 'All Denmark awaits you with open arms—Copenhagen is the finest diplomatic post in the world.'"

Chautauqua to Hear Eminent Lecturers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., May 23—The 1933 season of Chautauqua Institution will open here early in July, and will embrace a program of events in which many prominent persons in art and public life will take part, according to announcement by Dr. Arthur E. Bestor, president of the institution yesterday.

Among the men and women who are expected to take part in the daily lecture series during the summer are Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Baroness Keichi Ishijoto of Tokyo; Dame Rachel Crowdy, Dr. Carlos Davila, Chilean Ambassador to the United States; Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Zona Gale and Miss Dorothy A. Heneker, president of the Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

NIAGARA FALLS
ROCHESTER—BUFFALO
EXCURSION, Monday, May 29
ROUND TRIP $10.00
Low Rate. Pullman Fares Additional
Lv. Boston Mon., 6:30 P. M.
Arr. Boston Wed., 6:30 A. M.
(Standard Time)
Pass. Traffic Dept., So. Sta., Boston
Hub. 7200
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Now $8 up weekly including full hotel service, swimming pool, roof garden. 4 minutes from Wall St.—18 minutes from Times Square. Harmonious Atmosphere. A residence you will be proud of. Subway to Borough Hall Station.
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TOP OF THE WORLD at Rock-bottom prices

In the CANADIAN ROCKIES!—Extraordinary Opportunity!—This year's holiday on top of the world at costs never so much *scaled down!* Snow peaks, glaciers, valleys of the gods . . . Spectacular days, threaded on a ribbon of views you'll never forget . . . Ride with cowboy guides, climb, swim in warm pools, dance to world-famed orchestras. And for golfers—a thrilling, mile-high, 18-hole course. *Amateur Tournaments* are—Prince of Wales Trophy, July 3-8; Willingdon Cup, Aug. 28—Sept. 2. *Indian Days, Banff*—Aug. 18-19-20. *Calgary Stampede*—July 10-15.

8 Glorious Days—divided between famous Banff Springs Hotel—Chateau Lake Louise—Emerald Lake Chalet. 126 miles of smooth motoring *All-Expense* $70

5 Wonderful Days at same noted hotels and chalets. Motor tour; 1st Day at Banff Springs Hotel. From Emerald Lake to Field for train. *All-Expense* $60

4 Colorful Days, 1st day Banff Springs Hotel Chateau Lake Louise, Emerald Lake Chalet next. Motoring. *All-Expense* $50

5 Outdoor Days, Chateau Lake Louise; Emerald Lake Chalet; Wapta and Yoho Valley Chalet-Bungalow Camps. Motoring. *All-Expense* $40

Add Rail Fares from starting point. Tours begin Banff or Field. $40.-Tour—Lake Louise or Field. New Low Summer Round Trip Rail Fares. Also a Special 45-Day Round Trip Fare. Include a Tour en route to No. Pacific Coast, California, Alaska. Further Hotel Reductions for a week's stay, a month—or longer . . . Details from nearest travel agent.

Banff—Lake Louise . . . Emerald Lake
CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS
Apply to Local Agents including Canadian Pacific Offices in all large Cities.
Ask also about *All Expense Conducted Tours* to Pacific Coast and Alaska.

"Surely It Can't Last Much Longer!"

THAT'S what we hear people saying as the fourth year of the depression sets in. Everybody's feeling the pinch. In our business we have to work overtime to make ends meet—but we're carrying on, and every day the number of our customers is growing. Which can only mean that, during these hard times, the public is finding us useful.

In fact, hundreds of housewives have told us that the one thing that enables them to carry on without saddling their future with hopeless debts is the hundreds of dollars that they save every year, cent by cent, in buying all their food supplies at A & P.

The tide must inevitably turn. Good times will come again. And, in the meantime, these customers of ours have learned that at A & P they get the best food obtainable though they pay ever so little for it.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

Mitchell Stocks Not Sold on Rise, Evidence Reveals

Medalie Reads Record to Show Sale of Stock Was 'On Paper' Only

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23—The prosecution scored again today in the income tax evasion case against Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, formerly president of the National City Bank, when it produced testimony purporting to show that Mrs. Elizabeth R. Mitchell, the banker's wife, failed to take advantage in February, 1930, of a rise in price of the 18,300 shares of stock, the sale of which to her by her husband the prosecutor charges was a "sham," which would have brought her a profit of $805,200.

At the time the stock was costing Mrs. Mitchell $49,000 each quarter in interest payments to Mr. Mitchell and when these payments were made in the following April, July, October and December, the City Bank Farmers' Trust Company, custodians of her account, had to sell stocks and bonds from her account to offset large overdrafts.

Called "Paper' Sale

Piling up evidence to prove his contention that the transfer of the 18,300 shares of National City Bank stock from Mr. Mitchell's account to that of Mrs. Mitchell was merely a "paper" transaction to enable the banker to write off a loss in his personal accounts for the year and thus avoid an income tax payment to the Government of more than $700,000, the prosecution put on record copies of the Wall Street Journal to show that the bid price of the stock rose from $212 on Dec. 20, 1929, when the alleged "sale" was made, to $256 on Feb. 14, 1930.

Before presenting his evidence to show the rise in the price of the stock, Mr. Medalie cross-questioned Mr. Harrison M. Peterson, assistant trust officer of the City Bank Farmers Trust Company, regarding the sale of securities made to offset the overdrafts in Mrs. Mitchell's account. Mr. Peterson testified it was customary to sell securities of customers under such circumstances, but he professed ignorance of the exact policy determining the choice of the securities to be sold.

"Is it not a policy of trust companies frequently to sell desirable securities when a favorable occasion offers?" Mr. Medalie inquired. "They may be bought back again at a lower figure, may they not?"

The witness said he believed it was.

Steuer Objects

Mr. Medalie produced in evidence a lengthy memorandum, dated March 20, 1930, discussing the various types of securities in Mrs. Mitchell's investment account. This memorandum, which was prepared by City Bank Farmers Trust Company, he charged had been drawn up as a guide to the expected sale of securities the next month, when Mrs. Mitchell's account would be depleted by the interest check.

Mr. Max D. Steuer, the defense counsel, objected vigorously to Mr. Medalie's interpretation of the memorandum and insisted on reading the entire document to the jury—a proceeding which occupied almost half an hour—to support his contention that it was merely a routine financial document.

Mr. Mitchell, who has sat impassively through a large part of the trial, edged around in his chair several times during the testimony. At one part, he picked up a long white pencil that lay on the table alongside him and wrote industriously on a large yellow sheet, while a member of the defense staff who usually sits behind him to screen him from the gaze of the public in the courtroom leaned forward and read what he was writing.

The banker, who during the early days of his trial looked down or straight before him toward the jury or the witness stand most of the time, yesterday swung around in his chair several times and gazed at the spectators, who are seated in rows along the eastern end of the courtroom about 50 or 60 feet from where he was seated.

The jurymen sit most of the time in easy attitudes in their armchairs to the right of the defendant, the prosecutor and the defense council and their staffs. Occasionally they lean forward when the noise of traffic coming in through the windows from Broadway and City Hall makes it difficult for them to hear.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Pearl C. Petersen, Minnesota.
Lewis W. Petersen, Minnesota.
Sadie E. Cross, Kansas.
Ella Cross, New Jersey.
Mrs. C. W. Turner, Massachusetts.
C. W. Turner, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Henry P. Kunkelman, New York.
Mrs. Ethel R. Bean, Rhode Island.
Zeta Barbour, Michigan.
Alfreda Barbour, Michigan.
Ina Barbour, Massachusetts.
Barbara L. Schmidt, Maryland.
Mrs. Myrtle R. Biggins, Washington.
Peter B. Biggins, Washington.
Mrs. Sara E. Eilers, Minnesota.

A MEMORIAL DAY WITH A CAPITAL M

MEMORIAL DAY comes on Tuesday. Why not start Friday and make it one glorious seashore week-end? There's lots to do. An early morning canter on the beach. Golf, with the smell of salt in the air. A lazy afternoon on the Ocean Deck.

You'll eat like a salvaged castaway. At night, after a whirl of amusements, you'll sleep the deep seashore sleep. Christian Science church in our block. Economical rates. Write for them. American and European Plans.

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY
Leeds and Lippincott Company

J. P. Morgan Declares Private Banking Sound

(Continued from Page 1)

and would have been much missed had they been forced out of business by law, either state or federal.

"To sum up, I state without hesitation that I consider the private banker a national asset and not a national danger.

"As to the theory that he may become too powerful, it must be remembered that any power which he has comes, not from the possession of large means, but from the confidence of people in his character and credit, and that that power, having no force to back it, would disappear at once if people thought that the character had changed or the credit had diminished—not financial credit, but that which comes from the respect and esteem of the community."

Represents Own View Only

Asked if his formal statement expressed his own views, Mr. Morgan replied it did but had been read by his partners and none dissented.

"Does it express the views of all private bankers?" asked Senator Couzens.

"I can speak only for myself," Mr. Morgan said.

"I wanted to make clear that it doesn't stand as a statement for all private banks," Senator Couzens commented.

"Is the business departmentalized among the members?" Mr. Pecora asked.

"Not in any formal way," Mr. Morgan replied, amplifying in reply to further questions that "if a subject comes up and we have somebody who knows more about it, he handles it."

"What is assigned to you?"

"Nothing. I used to be very active but I found I had some very good partners and I leave more and more to my partners. I have a general supervision and accept full responsibitility."

"Do you want the committee to understand that you have retired?" Mr. Pecora asked:

Not Retired—Yet

"Oh, no," Mr. Morgan said, but when a committee member suggested he nearly had reached retirement age, he replied with a chuckle, "Almost."

He said Mr. Thomas W. Lamont handled most of the firm's foreign security issues.

Mr. Pecora asked how often the partners met.

"Every weekday, except Saturday."

"Is there any written record of minutes."

"Only the names of those who attended."

"There is no record of the deliberations or conclusions?"

"None."

Mr. Morgan said it was decided not to keep minutes when the partners about "20 years ago" began their daily meetings.

"It is not the same as the board of a corporation," Mr. Morgan explained in answer to a question by Mr. Pecora. "They have to vote. We don't."

"Is that the only reason you keep no minutes," Mr. Pecora inquired.

"So far as I know."

Mr. Pecora then wanted to know how they decided what had happened at meetings "months back, in the event you want to know."

"We just depend upon our recollection," Mr. Morgan said.

"You find the memories of the partners uniformly good?"

"Yes," the banker said with a smile.

Lamont Is Foreign Agent

The first clash between Mr. Davis and Mr. Pecora came when the latter asked for the terms of co-partnership of the 20 Morgan partners. Mr. Davis objected, as a "purely private matter," to putting them in the record.

Mr. Pecora said that this document would show the relationship of the firm's capital, losses and profits and insisted that it was "essential" to the inquiry. The Senate committee decided to postpone judgment as to asking for this document until after an executive session.

Mr. Morgan, answering a question by Senator Robert Reynolds (D.) of North Carolina, said that Mr. Thomas W. Lamont was the Morgan partner dealing with foreign security flotations handled by the firm.

Mr. Pecora's questions brought out intimate details of the routine of the House of Morgan. No minutes were kept of the partners' meetings, he said, which occurred every day. No stenographer was present. Matters were assigned to individual partners in accordance with their specialties, he said. He had no specialty of his own, he added; he had learned to transfer work to his "able partners," he said, with a smile. Each partner, he said, was financially liable for the full obligations of the firm.

All for Each, Each for All

"It is all for each and each for all," explained Mr. Davis.

Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia, it was explained, is practically identical in makeup with the Morgan firm, but four junior partners are allocated to that company, who are liable for its obligations without being liable for the parent firm. In addition five of the 20 senior Morgan partners assist in handling the affairs of the Philadelphia firm. Similar set-ups exist for the Paris and London Morgan branches.

On Dec. 31, 1932, the deposits and resources of the Morgan firm were $340,000,000. Capital of the firm was $53,000,000. As reserves the firm had $33,000,0000 in cash, $7,000,000 in call loans and $224,000,000 in United States securities.

Over a period of 40 years his firm has always paid interest on deposits, he said. It has been as high as 2½ per cent and was down now to ½ per cent, he said.

It was brought out that the Morgan firm is exempt from regular examination in New York State under the terms of its financial obligation, since it does not pay interest on deposits under $7500 and does not advertise. For the last five years the firm has made detailed reports to the New York Federal Reserve Bank, he said.

Finger in Many Pies

As Mr. Morgan read aloud the ramified list of railroad, coal, steel, copper, automobile, public utility and other industrial and financial interests in which either he or one of the other 19 Morgan partners is a director, the enormously extended influence of this private banking firm, capitalized at only $53,000,000 became graphically evident.

As the list continued there seemed hardly a state or a big industry in which the Morgan firm did not have its finger. Pipe lines, Alaskan mines, chain stores, transportation companies, great foundries, mail order houses, street car lines, all had their Morgan representative on their board of directors.

Through London and Paris branches, the Morgan firm reaches out into the international field and to far off corners of the world, the testimony showed. The House of Morgan not only makes direct loans to these and to related firms, Mr. Morgan pointed out, but also handles the flotation of their securities.

The Morgan partners share liability both individually and collectively for the liabilities of the foreign branch offices, Mr. Pecora stressed in his examination.

Left to Subordinates

Mr. Pecora turned the testimony to the income tax return of the Morgan firm. He brought out that there had been no financial balance sheet drawn up for the end of 1930, as was customary in the firm. This omission was due to the admission of a new partner, Mr. S. Parker Gilbert, on Jan. 2, 1931, Mr. Morgan said. In the income tax return the two days at the start of the new year were omitted.

"I don't know anything about the income tax statement of the office at all," said Mr. Morgan, indicating that this was left to subordinates.

Mr. Pecora brought out that the special income tax returns had been filed for the two-day period, Jan 1 and 2, of 1931, just prior to Mr. Gilbert's joining the firm.

He added that the claim for $21,071,826 for deductions on account losses by the firm had been made for this two-day period which occurred over the New Year holiday, when presumably the company was not doing business.

It was explained that the firm's assets had been revalued over the interval, to meet the legal requirements involved in the formation of a technically new partnership with the addition of Mr. Gilbert as a new partner.

Mr. Pecora created a minor sensation when he revealed that the Morgan income tax returns sometimes were passed without examination by New York internal revenue agents. He read into the record a memorandum written on one of the income tax returns signed by C. M. Sheppard, a United States agent, addressed to higher revenue authorities, stating that he was "returning without examination" the Morgan document because other relations of the company had always been accurate.

Looks Like a Permanent Job of Unemployment

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Aggressor Shackled, Is London Opinion

(Continued from Page 1)

only that the United States concurs in the judgment.

This actualy goes further than the League Covenant which merely binds members not to go to war with a state which complies with the League's recommendations.

And it is held to be unthinkable in actual practice that the United States will ever be content to concur in a judgment as to who is the guilty party and then stand aside while others bear the burden of imposing the just penalties.

In any case, as The Times phrases it, the new United States attitude means that "organization of penalties against a treaty-breaker becomes incomparably easier."

As the consequence of such considerations there is a chorus of approval of Mr. Davis's speech, tempered, perhaps, with a shadow of doubt as to whether President Roosevelt will be able to carry Congress with him on such a far-reaching policy.

In highest circles here this question presents a very real problem, because if concessions are made in disarmament negotiations on the assumption that the United States will be in on the final deal, and then Congress refuses to ratify the treaty, an even more difficult situation might arise than if concessions were never made at all.

No hint of this aspect of the situation, however, appears in the press comment here today, one of the reasons undoubtedly being that Mr. Davis's declaration is regarded as the logical outcome of the Stimson doctrine enunciated nearly a year ago that an outbreak of war must henceforward be the concern of everyone. Thus both the great parties in the United States are seen as being pledged to coöperation with the rest of the world in the maintenance of peace.

Strengthening of Supervision

While attention is naturally directed chiefly to the consultative paragraphs in the Davis speech there is also appreciative comment on other parts, notably his plea to strengthen the supervisory clauses of the MacDonald disarmament convention. Under the British draft this supervision was to have been "periodic" with regard to states which "have made special agreement to that effect."

The Davis proposal of "effective, automatic and continuous" supervision is considered much more satisfactory. The Times points out in this connection, France regards "precise verification and control" of armaments as the soundest and most essential of safeguards.

As far as Anglo-American relations are concerned a fundamental consequence of the new Roosevelt doctrine as seen here is that it finally wipes out the possibility of conflict between the two countries as to the rights of neutrals at sea. The Times says this connection, "it may be confidently affirmed" that Britain will never again be engaged in war except when helping collective action against a lawbreaker. This can only happen, The Times points out, after consultation with other states of whom the United States would be one. "Their policy, it may safely be assumed," The Times continues, "would be identical."

Supreme Court Upholds Ruling Against McKnight

Judge Harold P. Williams's ruling that Edwin T. McKnight, president of the closed Medford Trust Company, was guilty of loaning funds of the bank on insufficient security, and imposition of a $5000 fine upon the banker, were upheld yesterday by the full bench of the State Supreme Court. Judge Williams made the decision in the Middlesex Superior Court on March 17, 1932, and McKnight appealed.

In the bench decision, written by Judge Henry T. Lummus, the Supreme Court said: "The judge found that the defendant did not intend to defraud the Medford Trust Company, in which he was heavily interested, but the judge could have found, and apparently did find, that the defendant knowingly lent from its funds and credit, to speculative builders, substantially the whole value and investment in the properties covered by the mortgages accepted by him as the sole security, leaving no substantial margin of value above the amount of the loan, and making a loss certain in case of the slightest adverse change in conditions."

Boston Warehouses Giving Up Materials

Nearly $500,000 worth of wool, cotton, leather, sugar and raw materials were withdrawn from bonded warehouses in Boston during the week ended May 20, the largest amount in any one week for more than a year, it was announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs. The exact figure was $457,675, and the continued withdrawals of this foreign merchandise from storage and the coincident payment of customs duty is symbolical of a turn for the better in industrial activity in this section, it is pointed out.

These withdrawals, together with newly arrived imports not going into warehouse, brought the figures of imports for immediate consumption for the week up to $1,500,812 compared with $1,360,436 the previous week and $1,324,784 a year ago. Imports for warehouse during the week were valued at $286,384, contrasted with $333,595 the week before and $51,274 a year ago.

Duties collected at the Massachusetts Customs District during April amounted to $866,785, making $14,632,996 for the 10 months of the fiscal year ending with April, it was announced today by Mr. Lufkin. Collections for the same period a year ago were $20,650,913.

Filipinos Are Not Ready To Be Free, Forbes Says

Although the time will come when the Philippine Islands will be granted independence, they should not be given freedom at the present time, Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor-General of the Philippines and former Ambassador to Japan, said last night in an address before the Boston Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, at the Women's Republican Club.

The prosperity of the Philippines, he said, would be affected now by placing its sugar on the wrong side of the American tariff wall. Although Philippine women do not vote, Mr. Forbes explained that they run the household, control the purse and point out to the husbands the way they should vote.

Closed Bank to Pay Its Second Dividend

The closed Federal National Bank yesterday began payment of a second 10 per cent dividend to about 30,000 depositors. The payment will amount to $2,124,000. Those who received their checks yesterday were the recipients of the 2000 notification cards which Mr. Herbert Pearson, receiver, mailed out under the orders of the Controller of Currency at Washington, D. C.

About 2000 notification cards will be mailed daily to depositors, telling them to call at the bank with proofs of claim and the cards, or write for their checks.

Wool Growers Told Tariff Walls to Stand Rest of Year at Least

Wool growers of the nation need not hurry to sell their wools because of possibilities of world-wide free trade with its leveling of protective tariff walls and subsequent lower prices for wool, said Mr. F. R. Marshall of Salt Lake City, secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, in an interview today. Mr. Marshall came to Boston from Washington to confer with wool men regarding federal marketing and control plans and leaves Boston tomorrow night for Chicago.

Study of the tariff situation in Washington has occupied Mr. Marshall's time for the past few days and he said today that thus far he "feels confident that the tariff will not be unduly disturbed this year." Difficulties of arranging reciprocal agreements among the nations are so involved, he said, that considerable time will be required to work them out completely.

Mr. Marshall, who is credited with having done more for the sheep growers of the nation than any other one individual, is a member of the advisory committee of the Farm Credit Administration, with Mr. Harry B. Embach of Phoenix, Ariz., general manager of the Wool Marketing Corporation, and Mr. Robert B. Turnbull, prominent Boston wool man.

This committee is to assist the Government in working out details for administering the plan announced by Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., who has charge of the farm credit work. The plan becomes effective May 27.

Roosevelt Seeks Help of Japanese

(Continued from Page 1)

gressor by its invasion of North China.

Japan replies that its troops are in Manchuria by virtue of treaty rights with Manchoukuo, and in North China only for police and defensive purposes. As the troops penetrate farther and farther south, and Tokyo's control over them is manifestly lax, these contentions become increasingly difficult to uphold.

It is in this atmosphere that the Roosevelt-Ishii talks begin. President Roosevelt is anxious to obtain Japan's coöperation in three fields:

(1) In a currency agreement which will "peg" the yen at a stable level, in a fixed ratio to pound and dollar.

(2) In general accord on the necessity of reducing tariffs.

(3) In support of the MacDonald disarmament plan, hitherto quietly opposed by Japan, particularly in the abolition of instruments of aggressive warfare, such as bombing planes, tanks, heavy artillery, and chemical warfare.

Mount Holyoke Girls Win Awards for Latin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass, May 23—The Jessie Goodwin Spaulding Memorial Scholarship, awarded annually to the member of the incoming senior class at Mount Holyoke College who attains the highest rank as a major student in Latin, has been won this year by Miss Estelle Strepek of Holyoke, according to an announcement made here today.

The Jessie Goodwin Spaulding Memorial Fund, established in honor of a former instructor in the department of Latin, provides also for prizes awarded each year to the freshmen taking highest rank in a competitive sight reading examination. The winners this year are Miss Felicia Gressitt, daughter of Mr. J. F. Gressitt, an American missionary in Tokyo, Japan, and Miss Eleanor Sauer of Jamaica, N. Y. Miss Ruth E. Mills of Mount Vernon, N. Y., received honorable mention.

Gift of $8000 Forms Scholarship at B. U.

An anonymous gift of $8000 has been presented to the Boston University school of theology to establish the Hester Ann Beebe Scholarship Fund, according to Dr. Albert C. Knudson, dean of the school.

Under this fund, the income will be divided annually into four equal parts and given to the four young women who have done respectively the most meritorious work as candidates for the degrees of Master of Sacred Theology, Master of Arts, Doctor of Theology and Doctor of Philosophy.

The new gift is the third presented to the school by the donor. Last year he gave funds to establish the Lucinda Bidwell Beebe Fellowship and the Edmund M. Beebe Fellowship. These were named in honor of the donor's grandparents, while the new scholarship is named in honor of an aunt.

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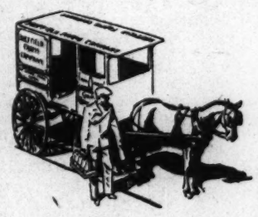

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Toward a New Tragedy

FOR two thousand years, tragedy has been accounted the supreme achievement of literary and dramatic art. There are some people who tell us that no great tragedy can ever be written again. I do not believe this to be true.

But their reasons are worth examining. Ultimately, they come down to this—that tragedy must have universal validity; it must be typical. Otherwise the would-be tragic story become merely a painful anecdote, a distressing episode in the lives of particular individuals. If the audi- watching "Hamlet" did not feel that, in this play, there was someing of moment and significance for every one of them, it would immediately be transformed into a sensational melodrama. And sensational melodrama is all that some critics consider that the most famous of modern tragedies — "Rosmersholm," for example, or "Ghosts"—can claim to be. It is always a dangerous practice to lay down rules for the artist to follow. But, when Aristotle said that the action of tragedy must be of a certain magnitude, he struck the target in the black. In reading or seeing any authentic tragedy one feels that everything is a little larger than life, that one is breathing an ampler air than that of common day, that the characters with whom one is brought into contact are of a nobler or more magnificent cast than one's colleagues in the office or the home. It is this greatness of scale that makes tragedy universal; for the true tragic character, though perfectly definite and individual, is, as it were, raised to so high a power that he contains some aspect of the personality of every reader.

The cardinal difficulty of modern tragedy is to originate characters of the requisite magnitude. The task of the writers of ancient drama was considerably easier than that of their modern successors. Think whom they took for their protagonists. Œdipus was a king, Iphigeneia a princess, Clytemnestra a queen. Shakespeare followed the same procedure. Lear was a king, Cleopatra a queen, Hamlet a prince, Macbeth became a king, Othello was the general of the forces of Venice. These people breathe an atmosphere of grandeur very different from that of the clerks and school-teachers whom realism compels the modern dramatist to take as his subject matter. In spite of the spread of democratic feeling, a twentieth-century audience still instinctively feels that kingly behavior is more likely to be the mark of a king than of a shopkeeper. Whether this is or is not a justifiable feeling does not, in this connection, matter; the point is that it exists, and, existing, it affects the operation of the dramatist. Still, this is not an insuperable difficulty. Greatness of character, which is what tragedy demands, can be found in the lowly and obscure as well as in the exalted. A more serious handicap to the modern poet is found in the methods by which he is permitted to convey this impression of grandeur to his audience. He cannot today, as Shakespeare could, use verse.

There is no need for Shakespeare to assure us that Lear is a great man; he has not to devise incidents that reveal his hero unmistakably as a giant amongst his fellows. That Lear is a character on the true gigantic tragic scale is established beyond all possibility of question immediately he breaks into such speech as this in his condemnation of Cordelia—

"Here I disclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity and property of blood,
And as a stranger to my heart and me,
Hold thee, from this, forever. The barbarous Scythian,
Or he that makes his generation messes
To gorge his appetite, shall to my bosom
Be as well-neighbor'd, pitied, and relieved,
As thou, my sometime daughter."

The same thing is done for Macbeth as soon as it is clear that he can say things like:

"Tomorrow and tomorrow and tomorrow
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time."

And for Othello when he stops the midnight brawl with the words:

"Put up your bright swords, for the dew will rust them."

It is not sufficient nor fair to say that the modern dramatist does not write lines like these because he cannot; he would not be allowed to if he could; for the convention of today is that he must write in prose. That is, perhaps, his chief difficulty. Is it possible, in the rhythms of conversational prose, such as the twentieth-century playwright must use, to sound the accent of majesty which tragic drama demands? Some critics say that it is not.

But I think that it is. For, after all, the thing has been done. It is true that most of Shakespeare's prose occurs in scenes of low emotional pressure, thus indicating that he himself thought verse to be the better medium for his great effects. Undoubtedly verse is the better medium for scenes of that kind; but the question is not whether prose is as good as verse for high tragic matters, but whether it is any good for them at all. Here Shakespeare himself answers the question by writing Lady Macbeth's last scene in prose. Again, the prose of Shylock's: "Hath not a Jew eyes? Hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions. Or of Hamlet's. "What a piece of work is man" is equal to any demands that can be made upon it. It is prose like this, strong, nervous, eloquent, and not the colorless speech of everyday existence, that tragedy must use today if it is to repeat the triumphs of long ago.

HAROLD HOBSON.

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Running Water

Another pleasant feature of the spring, which I have not mentioned, is the full streams. Riding across the country . . . I saw and felt, as if for the first time, what an addition to the satisfaction one has in the open air at this season are the clear full watercourses. They come to the front, as it were, and lure and hold the eye. There are no weeds, or grasses, or foliage to hide them; they are full to the brim, and fuller; they catch and reflect the sunbeams, and are about the only objects of life and motion in nature. The trees stand so still, the fields are so hushed and naked, the mountains so exposed and rigid, that the eye falls upon the blue, sparkling, undulating watercourses with peculiar satisfaction. By and by the grass and trees will be waving, and the streams will be shrunken and hidden, and our delight will not be in them. The still ponds and lakelets will then please us no more.

The little brown brooks—how swift and full they ran! One fancied something gleeful and hilarious in them. And the large creeks—how steadily they rolled on, trailing their ample skirts along the edges of the fields and marshes, and leaving ragged patches of water here and there! Many a gentle slope spread, as it were, a turfy apron in which reposed a little pool or lakelet. Many a stream sent little detachments across lots, the sparkling water seeming to trip lightly over the unbroken turf. Here and there an oak or an elm stood knee-deep in a clear pool, as if rising from its bath. It gives one a fresh, genial feeling to see such a bountiful supply of pure, running water. One's desires and affinities go out toward the full streams. How many a parched place they reach and lap in one's memory! How many a vision of naked pebbles and sun-baked banks they cover and blot out! They give eyes to the fields; they give dimples and laughter they give light and motion. Running water! What a delightful suggestion the words always convey. One's thoughts and sympathies are set flowing by them; they unlock a fountain of pleasant fancies and associations in one's memory; the imagination is touched and refreshed. . . . Winter comes down, liquid and repentant. Indeed, it is more than water that runs then: it is frost subdued; it is spring triumphant. — JOHN BURROUGHS, in "Signs and Seasons." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

On the Beach: From a Water Color by Elizabeth Gutman

SUNNY skies, bright parasols, and groups of bathers lolling on the sand express radiant summer in this water color by Elizabeth Gutman. In the original, there is a gay mingling of brilliant red, green and orange umbrellas, blue water, yellow sands, while here and there a dark-hued bathing-suit or a purple shadow provides the needed accent to set off the whole.

The artist is one who has expended the best-known part of her career in fields seemingly far removed from the graphic arts. As a singer on the concert stage at home and abroad, music has demanded much of her time and effort; but, in spite of her busy life, Miss Gutman still finds happy moments to give to her avocation of painting. Many of her works in oil and water color find their inspiration in outdoor subjects, though she also loves to paint gay flower studies.

She has studied at times under well-known artists, such as Hugh Breckinridge and H. B. Snell; recently she worked for a while with John Sloan in his class at the Art Students' League, New York. Four of her paintings are in the Cone Collection of Baltimore and other connoisseurs have also acquired examples of her work. She has exhibited in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Gloucester, Mass. This winter she has had a one-man show in New York and one of her oils is also in the spring exhibition in the Baltimore Museum of Art.

Though Miss Gutman often chooses subjects in far-away spots, which she has visited on her concert tours, the scene above is one much nearer home, familiar to many New Yorkers. Jones Beach, on the south shore of Long Island, is part of the great park system of New York City. Here city dwellers may spend a happy day away from heat and noise. The scene is typical of many resorts along the Atlantic seacoast. In Miss Gutman's painting we see little groups of family or friends clustered under the protecting shade of the umbrellas and also several solitary and more independent persons, all care-free and at ease, but all with their gaze toward the bright blue sea, under the spell of its freshness and tranquillity.

This artist likes to choose subjects with a touch of romance, painting to her being the means of getting away from the humdrum round of everyday existence. While she is often fascinated by the intricacies of a technical problem, yet she approaches her work primarily from an emotional standpoint; she tries to express emotion on canvas through color and composition, just as she uses contrasting tone colors and dynamics in singing a song. Painting and music both are to her interpretative; they must express beauty and emotion without the intrusion of self or personality. She feels that to the sincere artist in any medium, all art is one; and that to be a good musician makes one a finer painter and vice versa.

Memorabilia

Ah, did you once see Shelley plain,
And did he stop and speak to you,
And did you speak to him again?
How strange it seems and new!

But you were living before that,
And also you are living after;
And the memory I started at—
My starting moves your laughter!

I crossed a moor, with a name of its own
And a certain use in the world no doubt,
Yet a hand's-breadth of it shines alone
'Mid the blank miles round about:

For there I picked up on the heather,
And there I put inside my breast,
A moulted feather,—an eagle-feather!
Well, I forget the rest.

—ROBERT BROWNING. Poems.

Sir George Parkin, Schoolmaster

As a schoolmaster, Parkin has been described by his pupil, Bliss Carman, one of a group of young poets who had the good fortune to come under his influence:

"I cannot conceive of a teacher with greater power to arouse and inspire his pupils than Dr. Parkin had—a power he possessed in such abundance and spent so lavishly. The secret of his power, of course, was the heart of the man, his consuming enthusiasm for the great cause, the cause of human goodness and advancement everywhere. In this cause he was a mighty soldier. It was this absolutely unequivocal devotion to the finest ideals, this unquestioning devotion to duty, which was the driving force behind that keen, unresting mind and that tireless physique. It was this which lent conviction to his impassioned oratory, and made him so unquestioned a master in the schoolroom—character, a character untarnished as flame. . . .

He was a fascinating teacher, this intense and magnetic personality. There was never a dull moment in his classroom or in his society. His fresh and eager spirit and his open mind always on the alert made our lessons with him a pleasure rather than a task. It could never be said of him that his flock looked up and were not fed. His care never failed even of the most backward, and there was an abundance of mental food for the hungriest of his charge. In the classics, which were his chief subjects, his great appreciation of poetry and letters gave unusual scope to the day's work. The amount of Greek and Latin we read before going to college was not so great—two or three books of Virgil, a book or two of Homer, and a book of Horace, in addition to the usual Cæsar and Xenophon—but much of it had to be learned by heart, and all of it minutely mastered, with a thorough knowledge of grammar and construction, and an understanding of all the poetic and mythological references. With him as an instructor, it was impossible not to feel the beauty of Virgil's lovely passages and the greatness of Homer as he read them.

I don't remember that my lessons in the old school were ever drudgery Often we would not cover more than a few lines in the hour. A reference might occur which would bring up a side issue in history or mythology, and then we must see how some modern or contemporary writer had treated the same theme. One of the class would be sent running to Parkin's rooms to fetch a book: Tennyson, perhaps, or Rossetti, or Arnold, or another, and we must listen to his poem on the subject. There were wonderful hours of growth, though we never dreamed of our incomparable good fortune, so rare a tutor. I can hear now that ringing voice in many lines of English poetry, as he read them to us, feeling all their glorious beauty. Small wonder if some of us became infected with the rhythms of the Muses, all unconsciously, and must be haunted for ever by the cadence of golden words.

When Schliemann's great work on his discoveries at Troy was published, Parkin secured a copy at once, and we were all gathered about his desk to look at the handsome illustrations, sharing those priceless treasures. We had, of course, nothing like an art museum in our small city. All we knew of the architecture and sculpture of Greece and Rome we must get from the small cuts in the Classical Dictionary, the invaluable Smith's. When Parkin returned from his year's leave of absence, however, he brought with him several large albums of fine photographs of all the most famous pieces in the British Museum, the Vatican and elsewhere, for our benefit and enjoyment.

He was a striking figure, conspicuous anywhere. Tall and spare, with a quick swinging step, dressed usually in a well-cut suit of rough gray or heather-mixture tweeds, he looked more the country gentleman than the school teacher, and you would never have mistaken him for a business man. Often you would see him swinging along with that free debonair carriage of loosened energy, with a book or two gathered up in his left hand, and swinging a heavy stick in his right. Perhaps, too, if he was particularly happy and carefree he might be humming to himself as he walked, or half-whistling a random note or two with the keen zest of life. For he was a glad being, though so earnest.—SIR JOHN WILLISON, LL.D. in "Sir George Parkin; a Biography." (London and New York: Macmillan.)

Erfindung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DER Erfindung blüht nicht nur Lob; sie ist in gleichem Maße auch dem Tadel ausgesezt. Die Menschheit verdankt ihr zahllose Wohltaten; aber die Erzeugnisse, hört man einwenden, haben infolge der Erfindungen den Verbrauch so überschritten, daß jetzt weitverbreitete Arbeitslosigkeit herrscht. Doch Tatsache ist, daß man durch Ergründen dieser Frage entdeckt, daß alles Gute von Gott kommt, und daß das Gegenteil, das keine Ursache, keine Beziehung zur Gottheit hat, unwirklich ist.

Die Erfindung verdient Beachtung, und die Christliche Wissenschaft hilft uns, sie nicht als Beherrscherin sondern eher als Dienerin der Menschen zu sehen. Könnten wir unser Denken in das rein geistige Gebiet des Gemüts erheben, so würden wir erkennen lernen, daß es im Reiche des Wirklichen so etwas wie Erfindung überhaupt nicht gibt. Erfinden bedeutet buchstäblich auf etwas stoßen oder etwas entdecken, und eine solche Erfahrung ist Gott, dem Schöpfer-Gemüt, unmöglich. Er ist die einzige Quelle und das Prinzip alles Daseins. Da Er alles erschaffen hat, kennt Er die Beschaffenheit, die Zahl und die Schritte aller Seiner geistigen Ideen.

Gottes große Entfaltungsordnung geht durch vollkommene Widerspiegelung ununterbrochen weiter. Sie ist in dieser Schöpfung, in der die Materie keinen Raum hat, stets weitergegangen. Das ist die Wahrheit des Seins. Der Mensch, das Ebenbild Gottes, zeugt für die göttliche Intelligenz und Substanz, und dieses Amtes ist er nie enthoben worden und wird er nie enthoben werden. Es gibt daher für ihn nichts Neues, sondern nur ununterbrochene geistige Entfaltung.

Nur für das menschliche Bewußtsein, in dem trübe Annahmen vor geistigem Verständnis vergehen, spielt die Erfindung eine Rolle. Hier entdecken wir, daß die Güte und die Macht Gottes greifbar und gebieterisch sind. Viele erwachen zu der Erkenntnis des Christus, der Wahrheit, wodurch alte Befürchtungen vertrieben werden. Diese Gesinnungsänderung zeigt sich äußerlich in vervielfältigten und erstaunlichen Neuerungen und Verbesserungen. Erkennt man, daß die Grundursache geistig ist, so wird man zugeben, daß die Leitung dieser wohltätigen Entdeckungen in Gottes Händen liegt. Daher kann keine Gefahr bestehen, daß sie die Menschheit zugrunde richten; sie werden vielmehr als das natürliche Ergebnis des menschlichen Forschens nach höheren Werten erkannt.

Mary Baker Eddy hat in erleuchteter Weise zur Förderung der Wohlfahrt der Menschen beigetragen. Ein Schriftsteller nannte sie „die Erfinderin" der Christlichen Wissenschaft (Pulpit and Press, S. 71). Dies ist in dem Sinne wahr, daß sie die Gotteswissenschaft geistig erkannte und an die Welt weitergab. Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist das Gesetz Gottes, das Mrs. Eddy unter Gottes Leitung entdeckte. Infolge ihres klaren geistigen Blicks konnte sie viele Fortschritte der Menschheit voraussehen, was sie zu der Äußerung veranlaßte, daß dieses Zeitalter „in Kunst, Erfindung und Herstellung der Vollkommenheit zustrebt" (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 232).

Wir können uns vorstellen wie sich ein Erfinder nach mehr Licht bei seiner Arbeit sehnt und eifrig bestrebt ist, damit vorwärts zu kommen. Licht läßt ihn sehen, wo etwas fehlt und wo etwas zuviel ist. Es hilft ihm die Stärke guter Punkte und die Schwäche anderer entdekken. Durch geistige Erleuchtung öffnet die Christliche Wissenschaft der Menschheit die Augen für Gottes vollkommenes Wesen und Vorhaben und deckt gleichzeitig böse Annahmen, die wirklich geschienen haben, auf und beseitigt sie. Da die Christlichen Wissenschafter wissen, was vor sich geht, machen sie sich wegen des Bösen keine Sorgen. Die Erfahrung zeigt, daß sogar die menschliche Erfindung ihre höchste Leistungsfähigkeit erst dann erreicht, wenn jeder ihr anhaftende nutzlose Zug erkannt und beseitigt ist.

Die Einflüsterung des Bösen ist die eines Nachahmers. Sie versucht einem einzureden, daß sie Furcht und Sünde ebenso schnell erfinde, wie Gott das Gute mitteilt, ja zuweilen noch schneller. Sie verführt die Menschheit zu der Annahme, daß Arbeitslosigkeit und Mangel Wirklichkeiten seien; aber die Christliche Wissenschaft straft solche Unwahrheiten Lügen. Sie deckt sie als Unwirklichkeiten auf; denn Gott hat sie nicht gemacht. Da es außer Gott keine Ursache gibt, hat das Gespenst Böses keinen Raum, kein Dasein.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist die Wissenschaft, die geistige Ursächlichkeit offenbart, wodurch Gott Sein Weltall harmonisch regiert. Dem Ergründen dieser Wissenschaft und ihrer Anwendung zur Lösung menschlicher Probleme schenkt jetzt eine beständig wachsende Zahl aufgeklärter Männer und Frauen ihre Aufmerksamkeit. Es gibt eine Regel der Wissenschaft, durch die Gott Seine Familie erhält und segnet. Es ist die Regel, die den Glauben an das Böse durch das Gute, die Furcht durch die Liebe und die Materie durch den Geist zerstört.

In der Offenbarung des Johannes lesen wir: „Die Erde half dem Weibe und tat ihren Mund auf und verschlang den Strom, den der Drache aus seinem Munde schoß". Die Besserung menschlicher Zustände ist willkommen; denn sie hilft der Menschheit das Verschwinden von Furcht und Unwissenheit durch das Erscheinen von Liebe und Erkenntnis verstehen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

The Hilltop

Climbing up the hilltop,
Where grass is warm and sweet—
Clouds are ships and castles
That skim the mountain peak.

Shadows on the meadows,
Quietly they pass;
Nothing but the sunshine
Left upon the grass.

Splashes of wild color;
A lone crab apple tree
Stars peep through the branches.
Then vanish, timidly.

ETHEL CURTIS.

Invention

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BOTH praise and blame have been piled at invention's door. Due to invention, innumerable benefits have accrued to mankind; but, due to inventions, says another, production has outpassed consumption and widespread unemployment has followed. As a matter of fact, one delving deep into this question discovers that whatsoever is good comes from God, and the opposite, having no cause, no relation to Deity, is unreal.

The subject of invention merits consideration, and Christian Science helps us to see it as a servant rather than a master of humanity. Could we lift our thinking into Mind's wholly spiritual sphere, we should learn that in the realm of the real there is no such thing as invention. To invent means literally to come upon or to discover, and to God, creative Mind, no such experience is possible. He is the only source and Principle of all existence. Since He has created all, He is familiar with the quality, quantity, and movements of all His spiritual ideas.

God's great order of unfoldment proceeds without interruption, through perfect reflection. It has been going on always in this creation, and matter has no place therein. This is the truth of being; and man, as the image of God, bears witness to the divine intelligence and substance. Man never has been and never will be deprived of this function; hence to him there is no new thing, but only continuous spiritual unfoldment.

It is only to human consciousness, wherein darkened beliefs dissolve before spiritual understanding, that invention plays its rôle. It is here that the goodness and power of God are discovered to be tangible and imperative. Many are awakening to a realization of the Christ, Truth, whereby old fears are being dispelled. This mental process is translated into multiplied and astonishing innovations and improvements in the physical realm. When the primary cause is seen to be spiritual, it will be admitted that the control over these beneficial findings is in God's hands. There can therefore be no danger of their swamping humanity. On the contrary, they are to be seen as the natural result of humanity's search for higher values.

Mary Baker Eddy has been an inspired agent in enhancing mankind's welfare. One writer called her "the inventor" of Christian Science (Pulpit and Press, p. 71). This is true in the sense that she was the one who spiritually discerned the Science of God and passed it on to the world. Christian Science is the law of God, and under His guidance Mrs. Eddy discovered it. Because of the clarity of her spiritual vision, she was able to foresee many of humanity's advancing steps, and this led her to write of this age as "pushing towards perfection in art, invention, and manufacture" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 232)

We can picture an inventor eager for more light on his work, keen to get on with his job. Light allows him to see where something should be added, and where something should be taken away. It helps to disclose the strength of good points and the weakness of others. Through spiritual illumination Christian Science is opening humanity's eyes to God's perfect nature and plan, and at the same time is exposing and eliminating evil beliefs which have seemed real. Because they know what is taking place, Christian Scientists are not apprehensive of evil. Experience shows that even human invention is not brought to its highest degree of efficiency until every useless feature it contains has been seen as such and removed.

Evil's suggestion is that of an imitator; it would imply that it had been set in motion to invent fear and sin as rapidly as, and at times more rapidly than, God imparts good. It entices humanity to accept unemployment and want as realities, but Christian Science gives the lie to such falsities. It uncovers them as unrealities, for God never made them. Since there is no cause but God, the phantom of evil is without place or existence.

Christian Science is the Science revealing spiritual causation, whereby God governs His universe harmoniously. The study of this Science and its application to the solution of human problems now engrosses the attention of an ever increasing body of enlightened men and women. There is a rule of Science by which God maintains and blesses His family; it is the rule which destroys the belief in evil with good, fear with Love, and matter with Spirit.

The record in Revelation states that "the earth helped the woman, and the earth opened her mouth, and swallowed up the flood which the dragon cast out of his mouth." The betterment of human conditions is welcomed, for it is assisting mankind to comprehend the disappearance of fear and ignorance through the appearing of love and understanding.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Gaelic Bird Names

Among the mountains and glens and rocky sea beaches of the Western Isles of Scotland, where the peaceful routine of the day gives many opportunities for studying the wild life around, birds, beasts and insects become as familiar to the mind and eye as are hills, woods, and waves. The birds in particular from the distant *Iolaire*, or eagle, winging his lonely way to the heights, to the little *Dreollan*, or wren, bobbing in and out of the brackens, all form a familiar part of the daily landscape; and their blithe coming and going brings a sense of companionship in an otherwise almost solitary world.

Many of the bird names in the Gaelic language lean both to the poetical and descriptive, such as that of the yellow bunting, for example, *Bhuidheag a Chinn Oir*—"Little-yellow-(creature)-of-the-golden-head"; and that of the titmouse, *Chailleach a Chinn Dubh*—"Old-woman-of-the-black-head."

Other birds, again, are more simply designated, blackcock being *Coileach Dubh* — "Black-cock," and heathercock, or moorhen, *Coileach Fraoich*—"Heather-cock." The stonechat is *Clacharan*—"Stonechatterer," and the robin, *Bru Deargan*, or "Reddened-breast." The chaffinch to the Gael is *Breac an t-Sil* — "The white-and-gray-bird," and the swallow is *Gobhlan Gaoith*—literally, "Wind-fork." The dipper is *Gobha Dubh nan Allt* — "Black-ouzel-of-the-water," and the guillemot, *Eun Dubh na Sgadain*—"The Black-bird-of-the-herrings." The bullfinch is *Bhuidhe na Coille* — "Yellow-bird-of-the-woods," and the lapwing with his jaunty crest is *Adharcan*—"The Horned." Oyster-catchers, so often to be seen among the sea-wrack on Hebridean strands, are known as *Gille Bride*—"Servants-of-St.-Bridget," and the name given to the wild swan, *Eala Fhadach*, may be rendered "Whistling Flight."

The owl is affectionately called *Chailleach Oidhche* — "Old-woman-of-the-night," a complete word picture bringing to mind at once a wise old face, framed in snowy white, peering out of the darkness! The woodpecker, that vivid flash of color, has a name as vivid as itself, *An Lasair Choille* — "Flame-of-the-woods," whereas that even more vivid creature, the kingfisher, is merely designated *Gobha Uisge* — "Water-ouzel."

A nestling in Gaelic is *Eun ogs an Nead* — "Young-bird-of-the-nest," and an egg is simply *ugh*, pronounced *ügh*. There are many more names that could be added to the foregoing list, but it would be impossible to enumerate them all in a short space. The few examples quoted may, however, help to give an idea of their picturesque variety.

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Progress in Education

Faculty Learns What Students Think of Courses

Why Some Are Liked Better Than Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Syracuse, N. Y.

WHY is it that college students are at endless war with some of their courses? Curriculum builders and professors would like to know.

Bad teaching, you say. But that should affect all subjects alike; it is easy to prove it does not.

One way of getting light on the problem is to consult the student. Not that anyone regards student opinion on a course as the final measure of its value; but at least it indicates an attitude of mind. That known, we may be able to look further and see what lies back of it.

Asked for Student Sentiment

The College of Liberal Arts, Syracuse University, has recently revised its curriculum under the direction of Dean Karl C. Leebrick, and has taken the opportunity to test out student sentiment with a view to eliminating all needless resistance.

The project was carried through by Prof. Ernst Thelin, head of the department of psychology, in collaboration with Dr. William M. Smallwood, chairman of the university curiculum committee.

For purposes of comparison they had at hand the results of earlier inquiries,—one by the School of Citizenship in 1932; one by Dr. Smallwood in collaboration with Dr. Mark May in 1927, and the same inquiry repeated with the same students five years after graduation.

Dr. Thelin, who presents the results in comparative tables, is modest in his claims. He makes no pretense that the investigation was exhaustive, or that it gives sufficient basis for final conclusions. But he is none the less convinced that the remarkable consistency shown by the four sets of figures is at least a safe indicator of the way students are thinking. As he states in his report, "When all detractions have been made, student opinion is at least a criterion of something."

Compared With What They "Ought to Think"

Dr. Thelin's investigation took the form of a questionnaire covering 20 subjects, submitted to students of the four college years. It gave facilities for a five-point grading on each of five aspects of the courses concerned:

1. Time required for adequate preparation.
2. Benefits derived in relation to work of other courses.
3. Amount of original thinking and individual expression demanded or encouraged.
4. Stimulation of interest, discussion, and further thinking.
5. Contribution to general knowledge and life adjustment.

Replies handed in confounded all mature estimates of what students ought to think.

There was widespread agreement that Latin, chemistry and Bible courses were the most time-consuming; speech and hygiene the least; with English as the mean.

As aids to other courses, philosophy, psychology, political science and economics came easily first; botany, French and Spanish last. Here physics struck the mean.

Political science, speech, philosophy, economics and English were held to contribute most to original thinking and individual expression; botany and Spanish least; with physics again as the mean.

It was agreed that political science, economics, philsophy and the Bible stir greatest interest; with French and Latin in the rear, and speech as the mean.

For general benefit and adjustment to life, political science, economics, philosophy and psychology came first; French, mathematics and Spanish last; with English again as the mean.

Agree With Other Tests

Results of the May-Smallwood tests of 1927 and 1932 are given in parallel columns.

Perhaps it is natural that similar tests, given to similar students, should have provided almost identical results; but Professor Thelin is impressed by the fact that answers to the same questions, presented to the same students five years after graduation, should have shown no marked disagreement from the others.

The School of Citizenship test, although differently worded and with different connotation, was so thoroughly corroborative that a summary of all tests finds them unanimous in placing philosophy and political science at the top, with botany, German, French, mathematics and Spanish at or near the bottom.

"Student opinion is at least a criterion of something," said Dr. Thelin. Of what?

Some professors were caustic in their comment; but one of them, whose courses fared badly under student criticism, set out to discover the reason. It was Dr. Alan D. Campbell, head of the department of mathematics.

He submitted the data as summarized to Dr. Harold Hotelling of the department of economics, Columbia University. Part of Dr. Hotelling's reply is worth quoting, both for its intrinsic value, and for its recognition of the importance of cooperation with legitimate student opinion:

Selling Mathematics

"It is evident that some further effort should be made to 'sell' mathematics to students, or at least to the intelligent stratum of them. Little talks at the beginning of a course on their use are found helpful and are customary in such courses as psychology, economics and political science, which incidentally stand high on these lists.

"Moreover a great deal could be done by inserting into mathematics courses a greater variety of examples, touching a wider diversity of interests, and suggesting to more students ways in which the mathematics can be of use to them.

"A few problems in monopoly profit and its maximation, and the effects of taxes and changes in costs of production, illustrate several principles of differential calculus quite as well as problems involving shadows moving on a circular wall, and are of much more interest.

"Indeed, problems in economic theory may be used to illustrate mathematical subjects ranging from elementary algebra to the calculus of variations."

Discussing the fact that Syracuse students place mathematics next to the bottom as an aid to other courses, he says:

"The fact that mathematics is not listed in the first place by these students (and I think would not be so listed by most other American college students and alumni) is to be explained by several circumstances.

"One is, that in this country, of all civilized nations, the study of mathematics is most postponed.

"Instead of teaching calculus in high school, as is done in Europe, we leave it until it is too late for most students to use it in other subjects. . . .

"Not only is mathematics taught late; it is taught poorly, and unimportant material is taught at the sacrifice of important subjects."

Three Reasons

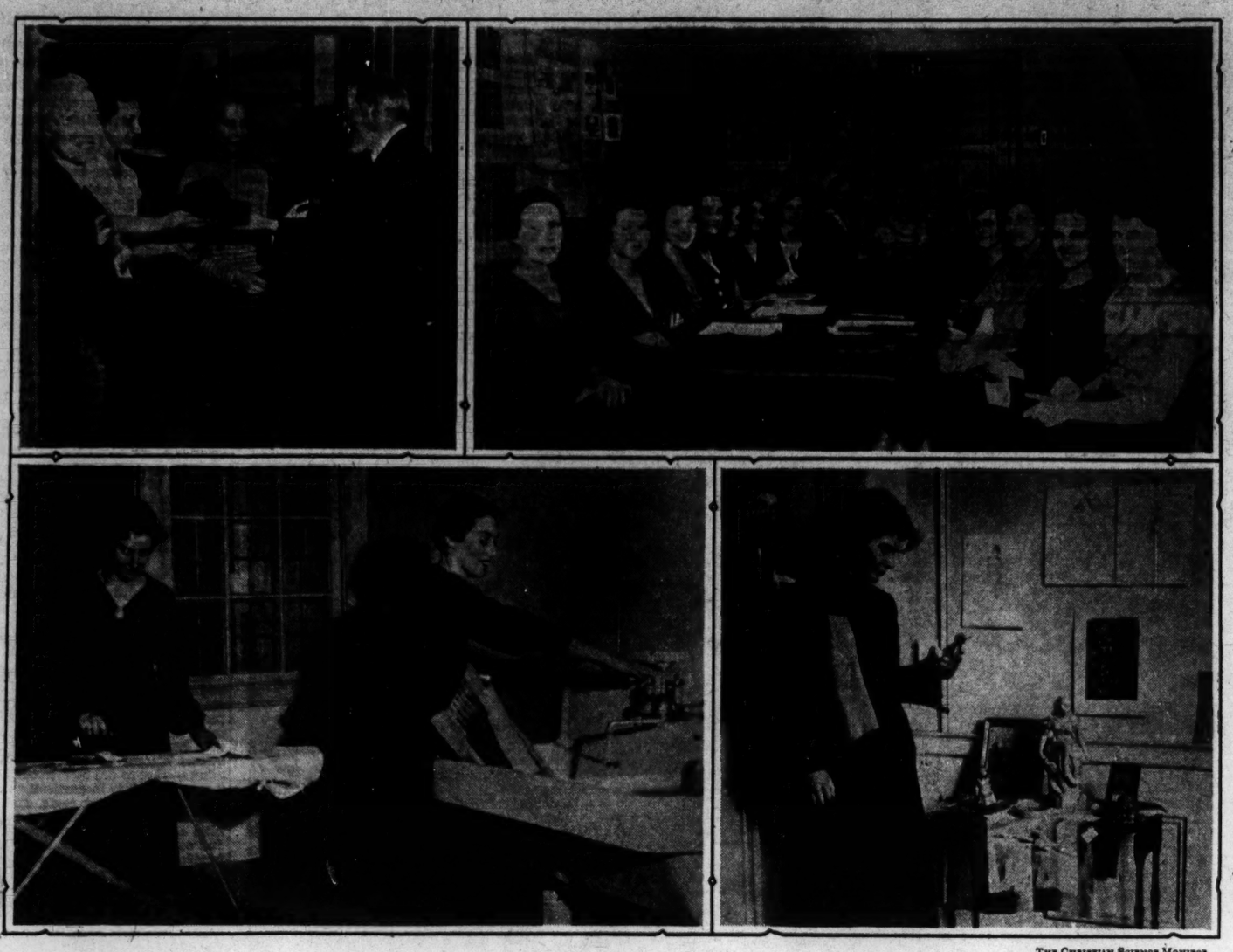
He gives three reasons for this neglect—absence of capable teachers, indifference on the part of supervising officials, and lack of elementary grounding.

An outsider would say that Dr. Thelin's investigation was worth while, if only for Dr. Hotelling's fine reactions.

Dean Leebrick, who initiated the test, ties its aims and attainments together in a terse paragraph:

"It fulfilled its main purpose—to gain facts which might enable the faculty to analyze its task more effectively. Since the process of education must continually change and the content of courses be revised in order to keep them fresh and up to date, such a careful study is a good yardstick."

ERNEST J. BOWDEN.



Upper Left—Women Students Working in the Check Room of the Michigan League, the Girls' Club at Ann Arbor. Right—Students Who Constitute the Board of Directors of the Michigan League. Lower Left—Laundry Tubs and Electric Irons Have Been Installed in Every Dormitory, Sorority and Club. Right—Art Exchange Where Students Can Sell Their Wares.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Girl Students More Womanly

Learn to Provide for Themselves With Less Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Ann Arbor, Mich.

THE University of Michigan girl student has become more of a woman as a result of the economic struggle of the last few years, according to Dean Alice Lloyd.

"She is more mature, more understanding, more developed," said Miss Lloyd. "I do not see a great and sudden change toward exceptional scholarship, but I feel that more students realize what education means and are trying to get the most they can out of their manifold opportunities, which naturally includes having a good time, and making those social contacts so essential to a person's development."

Oh father and mother pay all the bills
And we have all the fun
In the friendly rivalry of college life—
hooray!

is still sung in sorority houses after dinner, but with a faint note of friendly amusement. It might have been true in 1929 but it is far from the truth today. Even if fond parents remain provider, the student today feels constrained not to run up all the bills he or she would like, as is implied by the old song.

One-Third Working Way

The number of girls working their way through the university has increased until one-third or 800 of them are employed in either whole or part time work; 500 of this number are entirely self-supporting, earning from 30 cents an hour for housework to 50 cents for secretarial positions.

Two hundred and thirty-four of the 800 are working for their board and room, and of this number 115 have jobs in one of the four women's dormitories or Michigan League. Their work varies from waitress, dish washer or pantry girl to switchboard operator, night chaperone or hat check girl.

Mrs. Harry Bacher, as sponsor of the working co-ed, said, "It would be hard to find anywhere a finer group of girls. They have character and purpose and scholarship." It is Mrs. Bacher's belief that the girl who earns her own way is more inclined to have good grades than the miss who has (or we should say, had) $25 a week to spend as she pleased. "If a girl has the energy to be self-supporting," Mrs. Bacher remarked, "she is bound to have good scholarship."

Among the co-ed business ventures begun this year is the art exchange, a permanent organization to enable the student artist of the university to exhibit and sell his wares. During the first month of the exchange despite the acute national business crisis more than $100 worth of objects have been bought for cash. Small etchings and drypoints have been the best sellers. Statuary, oils, water colors, woodcuts, pastels, sketches, wrought iron work, bookends, masks, and ship models make up the picturesque display of art exhibited. Individual exhibits are planned throughout the year.

A Dress Laboratory

The dress laboratory, another project also at the Michigan League, the girl's club, is operated by a senior architect student who has supported herself through the university by designing and sewing clothes. Under her direction any girl who can sew or design clothes is invited to use the laboratory. She now has several assistants and enough work to keep them busy.

Still a third venture which the Michigan woman student has but recently inaugurated at her club is the notion shop. She sells cosmetics, soaps, underwear, skirts, blouses and stockings at a low figure. The styles of garments and the kind of cosmetics are especially adapted to the co-ed's wants and desires.

Practically everyone has cut down on clothes since 1929, but the young woman doesn't grumble and she has system. She barters her old hat for her roommate's dress, or mends her chum's stockings for two weeks in turn for having a dress made over; she manicures her friend's nails and gets a fingerwave.

Laundry tubs, electric driers and irons have been installed in every sorority, dormitory and club. Soft water is also supplied. At the Michigan League an extra iron was purchased this fall to meet the demand.

Coöperative dining halls serve as economy measures of utmost importance at Ann Arbor this year. The woman student enjoys her own at the league, where for $3.50 a week balanced meals are served three times daily. There are other such halls which cost even less.

Those university women whose necessities are provided for have set up a well-ordered club life so as to care for amusement needs at a nominal cost. Money is no longer a requisite for a good time. The mere fact that there isn't any surplus cash doesn't interfere with the co-ed's fun.

With the help of the faculty she has made an inviting playroom of the spacious lounges of her club which were never used until this year because of their austerity. Tables in front of easy chairs contain bright jig saws, "monaco," "back to prosperity" and other amusing games. Chess and checker sets are handy. A ping pong and pool table have been set up. The grill has been converted into an attractive hall where girls and boys can come throughout the week to dance to the strains of a seven-piece orchestra for no expense.

Elaborate week-end house parties at which a student was ineligible unless he or she had $50 to $100 to spend are shades of 1929. The price of admission to all of the larger balls—the J-Hop, Frosh Frolic or Panhellenic Ball have been cut in half or more. The house parties which accompany such affairs are simpler. This year at the J-Hop the favorite pastime of the juniors and their guests was cutter riding, skiing and other winter sports for which Ann Arbor is geographically well suited.

The auto ban put many students on their feet. The depression has finished the rest. No more taxis for the economical student. With the art of walking a pleasure, the University Outing Club has been founded. The weekly hikes are varied by different faculty members being invited: one week an instructor from the forestry division; on a moonlight excursion, an astronomer. With spring in the air the bicycle division of the club took on growth.

More Serious Interests

An increased interest has been seen this year in political and economical campus discussion groups. The vast civic problems of the outside world occupy the young woman's mind more than the casual observer would surmise. At the Betty Barbour dormitory a weekly review of the current events is given each Sunday by one of the girls or an invited faculty guest. A marked revival of the language clubs has been noted. The French, Italian, Spanish, German and Cosmopolitan groups meet regularly to discuss questions of interest to them or to hear speakers of national importance who have come to speak to them at their own request. They also give plays in the various languages throughout the college year.

Last year a club of undergraduates working for world peace sent a resolution to the president urging that the United States "join immediately" the League of Nations and the World Court in order to strengthen "the existing machinery for peace."

The Student Parley, organized by the university students, has grown to be an institution of national fame. Each spring hundreds of undergraduates gather in open forum discussion with faculty members and distinguished visitors. The topics for discussion, such as "What Is It to Be Educated" and "World Peace" are broad, and the discussions informative so as to make for the maximum amount of ideas.

"The woman student may still seem to be flippantly unaware of such a thing as a depression," said Miss Ethel McCormick, social sponsor and all-round coöperator of activities, "but those who know her see a change. She is using her intelligence to have a good time and to make those pennies stretch as far as possible. Not that she has changed overnight into a serious student with no time for college frivolity, but she has limited her activities to simpler ones and is using every minute of her time to advantage."

Advertising—and You

XIX—The Reader's Obligation

By ARTHUR T. LEWIS
Advertising Writer and Executive
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RECENTLY advertising has been under fire from within its ranks. Champions also have arisen, one of whom, admitting the ridiculousness, the vulgarity, the incredibility of some advertising, says in defense: "It is a very vulgar world. It is an extremely credulous world. It is an exceedingly sex-conscious world."

While such a counter attack may go too far in seeking to fasten upon the world as a whole, responsibility for whatever faults advertising may have, it nevertheless has much point. The public generally gets what it deserves, in advertising as in government. In making his purchases, the citizen is indicating his preference as emphatically and as unmistakably as when he casts a ballot for a political candidate. He gives his approval not only to the article advertized but also to its publicity platform. It is his vote of confidence.

Some Advertisements Might Just as Well Start This Way—Since They Are an Insult to One's Intelligence.

If it is the duty of a voter to be informed regarding candidates for office, to scrutinize their policies and refuse his vote to those who do not represent his ideals, it is equally his duty to refuse patronage to the article which in its advertising does not represent his ideal of business.

A dictionary says a "patron" is one who "protects, fosters or countenances." Years ago, a patron, by conferring his protection and grants of money, enabled poets, artists and musicians to continue their work. Today, a patron, by conferring his patronage upon merchants and manufacturers, encourages and makes possible the continuance of their advertising.

What should be your attitude toward advertising? First be fair to yourself, to your intelligence, your tastes, your ideals. If you are considering two articles of similar purpose and the advertising of one of them appeals to you simply and with candor, while the other demeans your intelligence, choose the former.

The term skeptic is often used in a derogatory sense. Yet it is interesting to reflect that it comes from a Greek root meaning "to consider." When listening to a speaker, do we concur in all his statements or immediately act as he urges or advises? Not unless, upon consideration, we find ourselves in agreement with him. Somewhere between the extremes of placid acceptance of all advertising and an utter disbelief in it is a healthy skepticism which will enable us to read objectively, and reflect upon it before acting.

Be fair to the advertiser as well as yourself. Rate an advertisement first for its information. Do not expect it to entertain you.

Be willing to read an advertisement if a glance shows that it carries a message for you. Do not compel the advertiser to perform irrelevant antics to attract your attention. Reading only the upper left-hand corners of the pages of a newspaper and completely ignoring the lower right-hand corners may save time but it may also prevent your getting information which may be valuable to you.

As on a Ballot—You Show Your Taste by Your Purchasing Response.

Support constructive advertising both by purchase and by communication with the advertiser.

Support those publications which have a scrupulously sound and progressive attitude toward advertising.

Every person is affected by advertising. Every person can be in some degree a positive force for the support of right advertising, as well as for the elimination of wrong advertising. This series of 20 articles is designed to present information that will enable the reader to get the greatest possible benefits from advertising, as well as protect himself from possible abuses.

NEXT WEEK—"THE IDEAL ADVERTISEMENT"

Superintendent Finds a Way

School-Shop Plan Saves on Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Grants Pass, Ore.

THE high schools of Grants Pass, Ore., have not only met their decreased budget with no loss of efficiency, but in so doing have solved, to a considerable extent, the disciplinary problems within their ranks.

With the first drastic cut of the budget, some two years ago, it was necessary to drop three teachers from the staff. As a consequence, the superintendent (J. F. Cramer) announced that thenceforth no elective subject would be carried on the program which could not enroll at least 30 pupils.

At first, it seemed that this edict would hit vocational training a body blow for, with the exception of the Smith-Hughes agricultural department, which always enrolled more than twice this number, no other branch of vocational work could meet this requirement. This meant that boys interested mainly in vocational training must follow a course of study repugnant to them or drop out of school. In the former instance, they would undoubtedly become disciplinary problems within the school. In the latter, especially in this period of work scarcity, outside. Either alternative must be averted.

What Boys Wanted

Taking inventory, the superintendent found that some 30-odd boys wanted vocational training other than agriculture. Their choice covered a wide range of subjects—electricity, welding, bakery knowledge, laundry work, auto mechanics, telegraphy, dry cleaning—in fact, some 25 or 26 vocations were included in their lists.

The superintendent evolved a plan. The first step was to interview the heads of business plants in the city. Putting the situation frankly before them, he found a number of these men willing to teach the boys their trade in exchange for their labor. The pupils were to work in the shops four hours of each school day. The other four hours were to be spent in regular high school work.

Armed with this information, the superintendent sold the idea to the board. One teacher, he told them (called a coördinator), could handle not only the work necessary for this work, but could carry two additional high school subjects as well. And the Federal Government would subsidize such work, paying half of the coordinator's salary. Thus, these 30-odd boys would cost the school district only $1000 a year, or a per capita cost of a little over $30 each.

A Check-Up

The work of the coördinator is to keep in touch with each employer, checking up on the labor done by the boys, and on the attitude assumed while doing it. Seldom does he need to make an adverse criticism. He also meets the boys in group study for one period a week, when relations between employer and employee are discussed. Besides, each boy has theoretical work along his own elective line. To supply material for this the coördinator writes the different manufacturing houses and obtains everything available on each subject.

The plan is giving excellent satisfaction and has, in some respects, a distinct advantage over the usual school-shop work. For instance, tax-supported shop equipment, especially in the small high school, soon becomes obsolete with no funds available for its replacement. On the other hand, up-to-date business plants are constantly changing outmoded equipment for modern, and the boy has the advantage of the best possible implements known to his trade. Again, he comes in daily contact with the men who know more about the work than he does, instead of with boys on an equal, or inferior, plane of knowledge. This fires his ambition. With scarcely an exception, he plans some day to own a shop of his own and take his place in the civic life of his community.

Through this ambition, it is comparatively easy to show the student his need of bookkeeping, civics, and even that bugbear of the ordinary adolescent, English. Spurred on by the wish to do his best, all thought of disciplinary infraction is averted.

An important point to be stressed in this plan is that these boys are depriving no one of a job and its attendant salary. Their province is to learn, not to be paid except in the knowledge of their craft and in high school credits. They receive eight of these during the four years of actual work, and eight for their regular high school training, thus enabling them to continue their studies in college should that be their desire, and it often is. Just enough salary is carried on the pay roll to satisfy the requirements of the Industrial Accident Insurance Agency. Often the boy is credited with a weekly wage of $10, $9.50 of which is deducted as the cost of instruction.

Broader Vocational Interests Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Denver, Colo.

The day of the "jack of all trades" is fast dawning, if applicants at Denver's municipal opportunity school have things figured out correctly. For the general trend among students, today, according to the school authorities, is away from the specialization desired in former years and toward trade versatility.

No longer does the bricklayer smile with condescension upon the trade of the carpenter—or vice versa. Instead, each shows a decided interest in the other's occupation and this interest is reflected in larger enrollments at the vocational school. Thus they widen their usefulness and chances for employment.

Stenographers are adding a knowledge of multigraphing, dictaphone, and bookkeeping to their store. Boilermakers are studying metallurgy and so it goes.

Always full, this year's registrations at opportunity school have overflowed into a waiting list of more than 500 names. It is expected that about 9000 persons will receive training there this year.

Increased Self-Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Seattle, Wash.

One-tenth the total number of out-of-town girls at the University of Washington are working in private homes for their room, board and sometimes for carfare, according to a recent survey. The last four years have brought a 40 per cent increase in the number of women students here who work for their board and room. The tasks assumed include mending, ironing, lighter housework and child care. One girl reports that she helps a small lad with his homework in exchange for her board.

The college girl of today has learned to cook for herself, keep house, launder her own garments and in every way improve her capacity for self-service. Some of the girls have had to move from sorority houses to housekeeping rooms and apartments where they must "shift for themselves" as they have never done before.

A service performed by the alumnæ of the school is that of giving undergraduate girls their older garments from which energetic girls fashion their new spring wardrobe.

SECRETARIAL SCHOOLS
England

Secretarial College for Educated Girls
Excellent Practical Training
Modern Languages. Moderate Fees.
FIRST CLASS POSTS
Miss Mildred Ransom
15 GREAT CUMBERLAND PLACE
Marble Arch, London, W.1. (Tel.: Pad. 6302)

GIRLS' and BOYS' SCHOOLS
ST. HILDA'S
DORSET RD., BEXHILL-ON-SEA
P. N. E. U. School for Girls, small Boys and Day Pupils.
Entire charge if desired
Happy home life. Boys and girls also received in holidays.
Principal, Miss Houghton Barker

GIRLS' SCHOOLS
CLAREMONT
Esher, Surrey (14 Miles from London)
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
This School is recognized by the Board of Education and prepares for University Scholarships and other public examinations. International and progressive in outlook. Pupils accepted from 8 years upwards.
Particulars from the Secretary.
Telephone Esher 810.

BOYS' SCHOOLS
Vernon House
Broadesbury, London, N. W. 5
(Recognized by the Board of Education)
"This School is rendering valuable service to the Community." (See Government Report.) Forty scholarship successes. Boys needing encouragement brought up to standard. Day boys and Day boarders only.
H. Ernest Evans, B.A., LL.D., Headmaster
Tel. Willesden 1681

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United States
The Evanston Academy of Fine Arts
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SUMMER SCHOOL
In Chicago's Most Beautiful Suburb
A Well-Planned Program for Beginners. Special Work for Advanced Students and Artists. Teachers' Training Course. Junior Art and Dramatic Classes.
Write for Catalogs
Room 800, 636 Church St., EVANSTON, ILL.

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SUMMER SECRETARIAL COURSES Three months and longer—to meet every demand. A distinctive quality school training for business positions. Free Placement Service. ¶ Start any Monday—day or evening. Write or telephone (State 18811 for free catalog
THE GREGG COLLEGE
6 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Your Son
Of course you want him to have the kind of education that will best prepare him for a successful career.
For information about worth-while schools, consult the advertisements on the Progress in Education Page of The Christian Science Monitor, published each Tuesday and Saturday.
If the exact type of school you seek is not found in this issue of the Monitor, please write the School Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

BOYS' SCHOOLS
United States
ONARGA FOR BOYS
—is a School of Constructive Thinking! Accredited. Prepares for College or Business. Individual attention. Athletics. Five buildings. 85 miles south of Chicago. Endowed.
CATALOG:—Col. J. M. Bittinger, Supt.
Box M, Onarga, Illinois

LAWRENCE ACADEMY
AT GROTON
Prepares Boys for Any College
F. C. GRAY, Principal, Groton, Mass.

HUNTINGTON SCHOOL
A Leading Preparatory School for Boys
Complete Development of the Individual Boy
High Scholastic Standards
Unusual College Preparatory Record
Excellent Athletic Facilities Five Forms
Fall term opens Sept. 29
Summer Session (co-educational), July 5 to Sept. 1
Send for catalogs 329 Huntington Ave., Boston
CHARLES H. SAMPSON Ed.M., Headmaster

COEDUCATIONAL
Lower School ▲ Upper School ▲ College of Liberal Arts
Offers an educational training from kindergarten through high school and college to the A. B. degree, unified as to fundamentals yet with each department designed to meet the specific need of its own group.
The PRINCIPIA
Founded 1898
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
COEDUCATIONAL

Home Building and Gardening

Building the Rock Garden

How to Achieve Natural Effects

By EGBERT HANS
Landscape Architect
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

North Billerica, Mass.

BEFORE discussing any of the details of rock gardening there are three major factors to be considered. First, and of primary importance, comes the location of this special type of garden and its relation to the balance of the grounds with appropriate entrance and exit features. I emphasize this relative position because strange as it may seem, there is a far greater demand for rock gardens in stoneless regions than in a countryside with rock or ledge outcrop, where a rock garden would, of course, be the logical and easy garden to build, but where nevertheless relatively few are in evidence.

The "construction" follows, dealing with the modeling of the new garden's topography, the selection and the actual "setting" of the rocks, the adding and solid packing of soil, and finally, although inseparable from the two previous factors, the planting of the rock plants and the background or perhaps a complete inclosure plantation.

The planting of the rock plants must go hand-in-hand with the stone setting and soil adding, either by careful planning or simultaneous action, unless you are satisfied with growing just a few of the hardy perennial rock plants, such as dwarf phlox, Iberis, Arabis and several others that will grow almost anywhere. If, however, your ambition reaches alpine heights, then you must provide special locations and exposures for the many different and rather fussy varieties.

In our previous article (published May 2) we dealt with the transformation of an even slope or bank into a rugged rock garden by dividing the slope into two or more levels of irregular outline with intermediate walks and steps. The same rules hold good where the land is naturally rocky and, as is frequently the case, correspondingly uneven or rolling. Here the problem is relatively simple, and one should not attempt to improve on mother nature herself: the foundation of the rock garden is laid. You need only to uncover the rocks and ledges, watch and improve drainage facilities, level one or more walks parallel with the major line of the slope and build flights of irregular but safe steps along easy and logical valley lines.

If Water Is Available

If water is available, a waterpipe brought to the top of the slope, and well hidden under and behind stones to give the impression of a spring, gives you the makings of a little stream. Cut a gully or valley down the bank with one or more widenings and miniature dams for pools and waterfalls gathering the water at the bottom in a larger pool from which it may be pumped back or allowed to overflow and trickle away according to the scope of the garden scheme. Here are unlimited opportunities for the ingenious thought that can be taken advantage of with less cost than is generally believed.

As to the planting of this indigenous rock garden it would be logical, of course, to make the most of the existing vegetation and supplement this with outsiders and alpines to the limit of your ambition and your increasing skill. Here also alpines will require special soil and carefully studied positions and exposures.

In flat and stoneless regions the problem is more complicated, and as I said before, it is there that rock gardens are in demand.

A flat rock garden is the most suggestive of "just a pile of rocks" when one realizes that even under the most favorable conditions of topography it remains quite difficult to achieve a natural appearance, then it seems as if the slope or "rise" should be considered essential.

To Make the "Rise"

To build this "rise" as the foundation of your rose garden is not as big a job as it may seem. Where space is limited, build an irregular wall at the rear of the space assigned to the rock garden leaving room enough in the back for a heavy background planting. From the opposite side or front of the rock-garden space you then start filling up from the existing ground level to the top of the wall, taking good care to do this very irregularly and secure a rugged "lay of the land" both in grades and in outline. Even though the wall and the rise is only a few feet high you will achieve the illusion of a bank or ravine slope which when properly studded and supported by rocks can be made to look quite natural and get away from the "just a pile of rocks" effect.

Anything may be used for fill up to within a foot of the final surface while the walks and the steps should be built as the filling goes on. Place the rocks and ledges at the same time so that they will be well imbedded and conform in outline and position with the topography of your own making.

Wherever and whenever possible study the rock and ledge outcrop as "designed" by nature along the roadsides and stream banks and familiarize yourself with the position and the strata of the rocks and ledges so that you may faithfully interpret this in your rock garden.

According to Shape of Rocks

Much depends on the rocks which are available and which you will use. If they are of the horizontal type, as found in ravines, a similar setting should be provided for them. If they are rounded like boulders, the topography should be more of the rolling type. The best rocks are those somewhat between the oblong and rectangular—not too round or too flat. Use the latter for stepping stones and the very round ones for isolated positions, where they should be well "sunk."

Avoid the use of small stones, even though they are easy to handle. You may as well make up your mind that rock garden building is "hard labor," but brings corresponding reward.

Watch carefully for that part of the rock which was imbedded before you brought it home. You are usually playing safe in putting it back the same way. Maintain all through the garden, or at least within a certain unit, the same strata. It should be horizontal or in some cases somewhat sloping, but never vertical or perpendicular for fear that the top of your rock garden would look like a gigantic saw.

Much of the ultimate happiness of your plants and the success of your rock garden will depend on the manner in which you set your rocks, regardless of their pictorial value or position. They must be so placed that the soil which you pack in among them will not slide away and cause voids, for even the most hardy rock plants cannot live in a vacuum. The only way to prevent the soil from sliding away is to give it no room to slide into. This is done by making all soil pockets V shaped, the point of the V being just wide enough to allow drainage but no miniature landslides.

All rocks must be tipped back for the same reason, so that gravity will keep the soil where it is needed and will also promote drainage.

Take Time to Try It Out

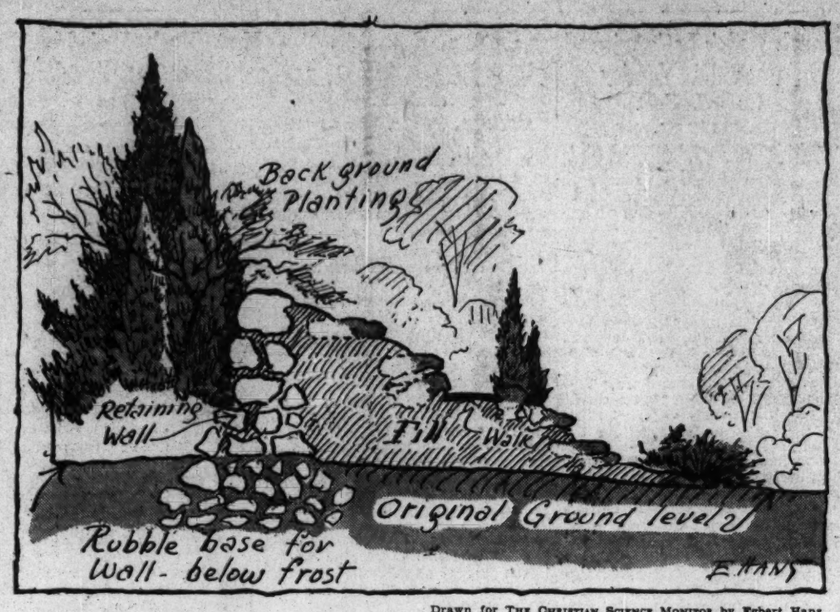
Do not hire a skillful stone mason to build a rock garden, for "never the twain shall meet." If you hire help do so by the hour and not by the "job," because time limits and efforts to beat them are not conducive to rock garden beauty. It is careful work. Rocks must be tried, taken up and tried again before they are finally set in place.

They must look as if they had been there not only quite a while but with the comfort of a long period of rest.

When the rock garden-proper is built, give careful study to its setting as a garden unit. In a country side which is stoneless it is well gradually to diminish the rock effect on the extreme sides and even then the garden as a whole should be segregated from the rest of the grounds by an enclosure of solid planting made up of evergreens mixed with contrast giving deciduous shrubs and small trees such as dogwoods, flowering crabs and cherries and where possible birches.

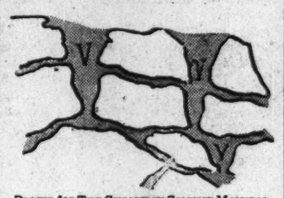
Use many dwarf evergreens in the rockgarden to give some solidity and background to the colors of the rockplants. Use yews and Japanese hollies with junipers and the cotoneasters.

Approach the whole project with caution, building the skeleton first and then completing the picture gradually as a painter does. This will increase and lengthen your joy and insure the best results.



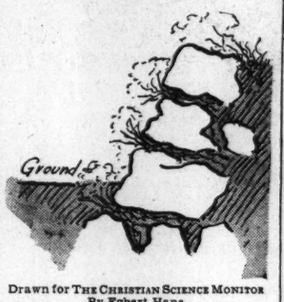
Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Egbert Hans

Avoid the Flat Rock Garden. It Is Easy to Make a "Rise" of Irregular Shape by Building Even a Low Retaining Wall and Filling the Area to the Top, Leaving Enough Room Back of the Wall for Background Planting.



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR By Egbert Hans

To Avoid Soil Vacuums Make All Soil Pockets V-Shaped, the Point of the V Being Wide Enough to Allow Drainage but No Miniature Landslides.



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR By Egbert Hans

All Stones Must Be Tipped Back to Hold Both Soil and Moisture.

To Show Adaptability of Wood

Houses of the Future Series—8

By LESLIE HARRIS
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

AFTER seeing houses as sleek and shiny as a new automobile, built of steel and finished in enamel, houses of wood or stone composition and also a house of brick, the world's fair visitor will then see how lumber products have been developed to such an extent that a whole house can be built of them, with practically no other materials except nails, hardware, plumbing and glass.

This is the "plasterless" house built by the lumber interests of the United States, and is the last of the eight model houses to be described in this series. The house is of wood from front door to back, from inside to outside, from cellar to roof, from floor to ceiling, and yet, while built out of one of the oldest building materials known to mankind, will be designed to show that lumber is as adaptable to the most modern plan as to the reproduction of an old Dutch farmhouse.

The Lumber Industries House, as it is to be known, is being built with money subscribed by lumbermen in every state in the Union, and the woods which will go into it are from probably as widely scattered regions as the dollars.

"The aim in the house," say the builders, "has been to demonstrate that wood is still the most flexible material, and that if judiciously handled can form a conservative but interesting background for the interior treatment of a house. There are no tricks being used in its design but rather the straightforward use of wood wherever wood can be satisfactorily used. The fact that with the exception of the hardware, nails and glass, wood or wood products have been the materials of this house in its entirety was due to the nature of wood as a building material and not to any preconceived idea of the Lumber Association to use wood regardless of its suitability.

"Houses built in this manner are practical from the point of view of strength, in insulation and appearance and can be built at a lower cost in about half the time of the ordinary type of domestic construction."

Now to see what the house is like.

Bungalow Type

The architect has worked out a bungalow type of house, but spacious in layout, with five rooms, bath, garage. Taking advantage of the lake-front location of the exhibit site, he has located the living quarters, dining room and living room, and also the master chamber, on the lake side, although the entrance is on the opposite side of the house. An immediately obvious advantage of the plan is that the three functional divisions of the house, the living, sleeping and service quarters, are segregated from one another although conveniently accessible. A large terrace, overlooked by a rectangular-shaped bay window occupying an entire side of the living room, faces the lake.

To start with the foundation, it should be a surprise to most visitors to find that this, as well as the house itself, is of wood. Put under heavy pressure and treated with creosote oil, the lumber used for this purpose is held to have great durability and to be impervious to rot and decay, with a life of 50 or 60 years. A lumber frame will be covered with a 16-inch redwood siding, left in its natural color. This is not a commonly used material for house exteriors, but has been chosen to illustrate the new and varied effects which can be obtained through the use of lumber.

No attempt is made to conceal the joints of the siding, the furrows which run horizontally around the walls exemplifying a characteristic frankness of the entire design.

The lumber house is the only one of the eight houses at the fair which has the conventional type of sloping roof; all the others having the new-fashioned flat roof which is being gone in for in a big way. "We did not decide on a sloping roof just to be different," a representative of the lumber people said, "but because we thought it was the thing to have." The roof is covered with good old-fashioned wood shingles.

Beauty of Woods Shown

Inside, the visitor will see one room after the other with walls of wood, ceilings of plywood and floors of hardwood. Each room will be finished differently, with varied woods, varied color effects, for contrast.

Panels of Appalachian oak have been chosen for the living room, with floors in a herringbone inlay pattern. The dining room, with floors of American walnut in the same pattern, will have walls paneled in American walnut. Red birch panels, which will finish up in a fairly light, pinkish color, are to be used in the master bedroom, to a maple strip floor.

Solid lumber for the walls of the vestibule and hall, tidewater red cypress in the former and southern pine in the latter, with a square inlay pattern for the floor, further increase the variety. Even the kitchen will be done in wood, with a square inlay flooring of two tones of maple. The bathroom is the only room not of wood, being done with a finish of Formica, a synthetic product. Solid lumber of knotty pine was chosen for the child's room.

This is not in any sense a mass production house, it is stressed, but, nevertheless, the lumber people declare it is more economical to build than any other house of its size. It should be mentioned, however, that the model house at the fair is about 25 per cent oversized, in order to accommodate a free flow of sightseers.

All of the windows of the house, it will be noticed from an examination of the plans, have been placed at the corners of the rooms. This is considered to have particular value, not only in lighting the rooms better, but in giving larger wall spaces for the placing of the bigger pieces of furniture.

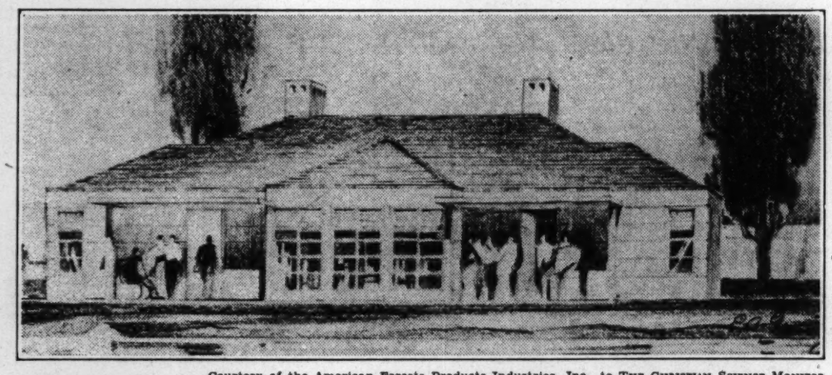
Mr. Ernest A. Grunsfeld Jr., of Chicago, is the architect.

Fresh Approach

After seeing these eight model houses described in this series the prospective builder will have been able to visualize in actual use most of the new materials and new ideas of design and construction which have been recently developed with the hope of stimulating the building of small homes. He will see many new materials applied in new ways, but he will see the old favorites, brick and wood and plaster as well. Although none of the model houses may exactly please him in every detail—these houses being designed for exhibition purposes—if they do as much as suggest a fresh approach to the building problem, they will have done much.

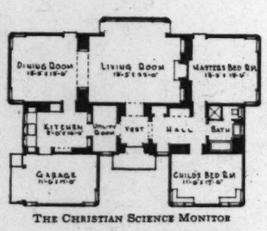
Whether the exhibit foreshadows the day of the all-steel house, or the complete factory-made metal abode, or whether it will serve only to convince the public that after all, the old and tried and tested materials, put up by the regular building methods, are the best after all, is hardly the question to be decided here. Yet it would be interesting indeed to know what a world's fair, still another century away, would show. Certainly the new developments revealed at this one would have opened wide in amazement the eyes of the visitors to the fair of 1893. At any rate, it is certain that the Homes and Industrial Art Exhibit at a Century of Progress in Chicago this year should prove worth while to everyone interested in building a home.

This is the last article in this special series of eight which has run on Tuesdays. There is, however, another interesting "House of the Future," a house built of a new type of glass brick and exhibited at a Century of Progress. An illustrated article on this house will appear next week. The page will run next week on Monday because of the holiday Tuesday.



Courtesy of the American Forests Products Industries, Inc., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

View of the Living Room Side of the House Exhibited at a Century of Progress, Chicago, by the Lumber Industries. Ernest A. Grunsfeld Jr., Architect.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Floor Plan of the Lumber Industries House.

Garden Hobbies and Hints

A Flowery Adventure and a South African Cycle

Floral Park, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

For a long time the desire to express my gratitude to you for the garden column has lain dormant. This is due most likely to an apprehension that my errant pen, once started upon a subject so dear, might expand its activities quite beyond a mere letter and become an essay on "Adventures in Gardening."

Having been suppressed for years by apartment life, the yearning for closer association with nature could only be gratified by occasional trips into the country—with a brown paper bag—within whose ample folds lay a kitchen knife. Having emerged to a safe distance from sophisticated civilization, the knife began its joyous work uprooting succulent dandelions which later were to be converted into salads, etc. Of, course, the usual potted plants, augmented by wild and cultivated flowers whenever available, were tremendously comforting, but the longing to pat the sweet, brown earth, to watch the seedlings assume individual characteristics as the cotyledons disappeared, was after much patience rewarded.

A small sandy plot was converted into a veritable paradise. It seemed as though the heavens had opened and fairly rained plants of every hue and sort. The pent-up love and desire had burst loose and kindred garden lovers sprang suddenly into being everywhere. It was a wonderful experience — an overwhelming gratitude for the privilege of sharing plants and precious cuttings, as well as the initiation into the great fraternity of gardeners.

Then came another change. Again a barren plot surrounded a new home. Not quite barren, a few insignificant evergreens and a feeble grass plot comprised a hopeful outlook for a garden. An increased love of flowers, a little experience and a few tools seemed to be our only assets.

Scouting about in a woodland one snowy March day, we discovered some small white birch trees. With pickax and shovel and considerable determination there were finally four trees tied to our automobile and we blithely hied our way homeward. Turning into our driveway we encountered a neighbor who assured us from his own experience that birch trees "couldn't be transplanted successfully." Nevertheless they have flourished and waxed beautiful. These trees formed the keynote for the back of the garden which we have developed into a strip of natural woodland. Blue and white violets, Jack-in-the-pulpits, wild lady slipper, arbutus, celandine, a small pine tree and purple ground ivy were brought in from the woods. Careful scouring of open fields and thickets near gardens and large estates, revealed many 'escapes' including roses, azaleas, columbine, lilies, coreopsis and countless other garden treasures growing wild. There were also shrubs such as forsythia, dogwood, wild pink and white roses, lilacs, etc. All these beautiful additions save the joyous effort of transplanting them, were at no cost.

We placed a large birch tree at each end of the "wood" and two smaller ones in the center under which was made a tiny bird pool. This little pool is sunken, surrounded by ferns and heaped about with stones. Growing among the stones are plants which from early spring until frost are radiant with color. In spring blue veronica, yellow celandine, various sedums, mountain pink, snow-in-summer and the gray of dusty miller are exquisitely blended pastel shades. Then summer's brighter hues, deep blue lobelias, sparkling portulacas and geums augment their blossoms as they are reflected in the tiny pool. Last summer a strange little thrush, some of his feathers askew, developed into a charming acquaintance when he bathed there daily and chirped to me as I browsed among my books secluded in the shade of my "wood."

An English hawthorn tree is a prized possession, discovered in a wild thicket one day, and gives rise to many a mental excursion to the land of "once upon a time."

As our plants have found their way to many gardens far and near, some even to far away Australia, many have come to take their places bearing sweet messages which ever continue to grow dearer.

This fall is a busy season as a great exodus from the garden finds snug winter quarters within doors. Many exotic friends (to us of northern clime) brighten our windows. Gardenias, crotons with speckled leaves and brilliant coloring, an avocado, citrus plants. Jerusalem cherries and many types of begonias and cactus are a never-ending solace throughout the bleak, gray days of winter. Hanging pots of ivy and the usual ferns, aspidistra, sansiveria and assorted rubber plants form an attractive background for the many friends who sojourn with us while nature sleeps.

Last summer we counted 70 varieties of flowers in our garden and voiced with profound gratitude the lovely song, "Thank God for a garden, be it ever so small."

And the birds! but no, dear Editor, I shall stay my eager pen after telling you what sweet and joyous songs they sing and how only this morning two jolly fat robins sang for sheer joy amid the lovely pink blooms of our little apple tree. Bear with me just a moment more and let me express my gratitude for this helpful column. (Mrs.) G. S. S.

* * *

Grahamstown, S. Af.

Dear Editor:

Having enjoyed many delightful letters from garden lovers, I feel it is time that I sent some cheer from sunny South Africa. I should like to tell of a fruit garden planned by one who dearly loved gardening, so that we enjoy fruit from this garden during the greater part of the year; in fact, the garden is always giving. We are near the coast washed by the warm Indian Ocean from where comes our rain, and our frosts are not severe. Our garden is small and well packed. And shall I begin with January when among other fruit, the peaches are ripe? These we cover in special bags as the dear birds would soon finish every one. At the same time, and often in December, we have delicious figs. These attract many birds, and we find these feathered friends keep the garden free from insects in return for fruit and a birdbath! In one day we have had seven varieties of birds in the bird bath.

The genial friendly summer and autumn (or eating season as the Kafirs call it) in South Africa are wonderful times for fruit; and our rich purple grapes make a glow of color in the hot sunshine. With hundreds of bunches there are plenty to give away and plenty for the birds. The grapes ripen late in February and in April we are cutting the last bunches.

The finches, Inhloko-hloko as the Kafirs call them, are now enjoying the second crop of figs; and calmly peck at the fruit while the Kafir boy climbs the tree to gather some of the best for us. The quinces are greatly enjoyed by small boys. This fruit with its delicious scent and yellow color is decorative. The pomegranates in April are in their prime. As soon as the fruit splits and shows its ruby red grains another feast is ready for Nahlazi, the mousebird, the bulbul called by the Kafirs Ipotwa, and finches. In April the cherry guavas are ripening. The early and late fruiting varieties will carry us almost through our short winter. While the leaves are falling from fig, apricot, plum, peach, and vine, and the swallows are flying north, we notice after sunset the sweet scent of loquat flowers; and we see that this evergreen tree is preparing to give us fruit in winter! And how the fruit-eating bat, when disturbed, rustles among the leaves of the loquat tree, for he enjoys loquats.

We have enjoyed delicious strawberries which ripen from October to December. In this latter month a plentiful supply of apricots give cheer to Kafir women who pass the garden, carrying on their heads great bundles of wood. Their gratitude is often expresssed with "Enkosi kakulu"—"thank you very much."

Soon after the loquats are ripe, the plum, apricots and peach trees will be in flower. How beautiful these trees are with their masses of flowers which come before the leaves. In the moonlight, we walk in the garden, stars, stillness, blossom, and we imagine we are in Japan.

There is still much to tell of the little garden; but my "lastly" shall be of the wild grape vine—a South African plant. How I wish you could see the velvety pink baby leaves which later are a dark shining green, and the rich purple fruit which is chiefly used for pies and preserves. These grapes grow in clusters of three or four, and the birds have no interest in this acid fruit; but last year I noticed a large locust, more than three inches long, a real old warrior, steadily devouring a ripe grape.

With joyous greetings to all Monitor readers. (Miss) A. M. M.

[It is good of you to share all this with us. Most of us know very little about the growing season and its fruits in South Africa.—Editor.]

Tradescantia that is becoming a bit "leggy" should be cut back. In the case of the Coleus it is well constantly to pinch the ends out of the shoots. This will have a tendency to cause the plants to become more bushy.

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M. I. T.-Trinity Teams Win Long Tennis Matches

Dartmouth and Williams Reach the Semifinals Through Byes

New England I. L. T. A. Winners

Singles

1900—E. T. Gross		Brown
1901—E. T. Gross		Brown
1902—F. Bradley		Mass. Technology
1903—Lyons		Williams
1904—F. R. Smith		Williams
1905—F. R. Fanning		Mass. Technology
1906—F. R. Smith		Williams
1907—J. I. B. Learned		Mass. Technology
1908—S. B. Smith		Dartmouth
1909—F. H. Harris		Dartmouth
1910—F. H. Harris		Dartmouth
1911—C. L. Johnston Jr.		Amherst
1912—C. L. Johnston Jr.		Amherst
1913—C. L. Johnston Jr.		Amherst
1914—Fenimore Cady		Amherst
1915—C. F. Cutler		Williams
1916—R. S. Maynard		Williams
1918—E. H. Hendrickson		Amherst
1919—Hermann Broockmann		Mass. Tech.
1920—A. H. Chapin Jr.		Williams
1921—C. W. Sanders		Dartmouth
1922—C. W. Sanders		Dartmouth
1923—A. H. Chapin Jr.		Williams
1924—C. B. Marsh Jr.		Williams
1925—J. E. Russell		Mass. Technology
1926—C. B. Marsh Jr.		Williams
1927—M. H. Partridge		Dartmouth
1928—H. F. Wolf		Williams
1929—T. D. McDonald		Dartmouth
1930—H. L. Johnson Jr.		Dartmouth
1931—Albert Horton III		Williams
1932—Albert Horton III		Williams

Doubles

1900—Summerbelle and Willis	Bates
1901—Gross and Godding	Brown
1902—Plimpton and Collester	Amherst
1903—Paine and Dana	Bowdoin
1904—Smith and Northrope	Williams
1905—Smith and Notthrope	Williams
1906—Fanning and Nichols	Technology
1907—Learned and Coffin	Technology
1908—White and Holton	Wesleyan
1909—Smith and Wolff	Dartmouth
1910—Holton and Bacon	Wesleyan
1911—Harris and Nelson	Dartmouth
1912—Johnson and Miller	Amherst
1913—Bacon and Richards	Wesleyan
1914—Edsall and Bergwin	Trinity
1915—Cutter and Maynard	Williams
1916—Maynard and Rockwood	Williams
1918—Broockmann and Wei	Technology
1919—Larmon and Carlton	Dartmouth
1920—Chapin and Pollard	Williams
1921—Sanders and Howe	Dartmouth
1922—Sanders and Howe	Dartmouth
1923—Chapin and Fisher	Williams
1924—Tressel and Russell	Technology
1925—Osgood and Boyd	Dartmouth
1926—Tressel and Russell	Technology
1927—Marsh and Wolf	Williams
1928—Wolf and Banks	Williams
1929—McDonald and Johnson	Dartmouth
1930—Johnson and Richardson	Dartmouth
1931—Richardson and Fall	Dartmouth
1932—Richardson and Noble	Dartmouth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., May 23—Teams from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Trinity College of Hartford, Conn., advanced through the first round of doubles competition here this morning in the New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association championships which are being played on the clay courts of the Longwood Cricket Club. Two other teams, representing Williams College and Dartmouth College, drew byes.

The Tech team, Franklin K. Koerner '33 and Norman E. Harris '33, was forced to play three sets before gaining a semifinal-round bracket in the first match of the day. Koerner and Harris dropped the second set after getting the jump on the Middlebury College pair, Richard L. Allen '36 and Allen M. Flagg '35. The score of the match was 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

Edgar Craig '34 and Terrance Mowbray '35 of Trinity won a long drawn-out match from an Amherst College pair, Robert S. Y. Clifton '35 and Edmund C. Twichell '33, at 6—4, 2—6, 6—2.

Robert J. Kelleher '35 and Albert Horton 3d '33 of Williams and Robert E. Roundey '35 and Harold W. Smith '33 of Dartmouth drew the byes in the doubles competition, which was won last year by the Dartmouth team of John M. Richardson '32 and Arthur D. Noble '34.

Play yesterday afternoon saw Horton of Williams, Koerner of Tech, Robert G. Husted '35 of Dartmouth and Charles C. Jones '34 of Williams advance to the semifinal round in singles, all of these matches being won in straight sets in contrast to the three-set morning battles.

Horton, champion in 1931 and 1932, won a 6—2, 6—1, decision over James P. Eder '34 of M. I. T. Koerner dropped seven games in winning from Hal Smith of Dartmouth, 6—3, 6—4. Jones of Williams eliminated Bob Clifton of Amherst, 6—0, 6—4, and Husted, the Green's last hope in singles, took the measure of Allen Flagg of Middlebury, 6—0, 6—1. The summary:

New England Intercollegiate Tennis Championship Singles—Quarterfinal Round

Albert Horton 3d '33, Williams College, defeated James P. Eder '34, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 6—2, 6—1.

Franklin K. Koerner '33, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, defeated Harold W. Smith '33, Dartmouth College, 6—3, 6—4.

Charles C. Jones '34, Williams College, defeated Robert S. Y. Clifton '35, Amherst College, 6—0, 6—4.

Robert G. Husted '35, Dartmouth College, defeated Allen M. Flagg '35, Middlebury College, 6—0, 6—1.

Doubles—First Round

Franklin K. Koerner '33 and Norman E. Harris '33, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, defeated Richard L. Allen '36 and Allen M. Flagg '35, Middlebury College, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

Edgar Craig '34 and Terrance Mowbray '35, Trinity College, defeated Robert S. Y. Clifton '35 and Edmund C. Twichell '33, Amherst College, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2.

Warneke Is Choice In National League

CHICAGO, May 23 (AP)—First returns in the vote of the fans to select a National League baseball team to meet a club of American League stars in Chicago July 6 show lively battles over the shortstop, pitching and outfield jobs among players in the senior circuit.

Lonnie Warneke of the Cubs led the pitchers today with 1557, while Carl Hubbell of the Giants had 1514. The next man, Red Lucas of Cincinnati, was just 1000 points behind Warneke.

Dick Bartell of the Phillies led Floyd Vaughan of Pittsburgh, 411 to 362 for the shortstop job, and Chuck Klein led the outfielders with 1605. Paul Waner of the Pirates was close by with 1080, and Frank O'Doul of the Dodgers had 855.

For the other positions, it was not even close. Bill Terry, the New York Giants' manager, led the first basemen with 1040. Jim Bottomley of the Reds, the second man, had 620. Frank Frisch of St. Louis topped the second basemen with 1195, to 240 for Bill Herman of the Cubs. Pie Traynor, the Pirates' third baseman, was the high scorer with 1622. The second man was Woody English of the Cubs, who had 350.

Gabby Hartnett of the Cubs headed the catchers with 1474, to 135 for Jimmy Wilson of the Cardinals.

Figures on the American League voting were unavailable.

Chicago Opens Golf Registration Bureau

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 23—To act as official host and guide to an estimated 400,000 golfers who will visit the world's fair, the Chicago District Golf Association yesterday opened a Century of Progress golf registration bureau in a down-town office. The bureau will give information and make reservations for the visitors at 220 private and public courses in the Chicago district. Many private clubs are admitting members of affiliated clubs in other sections of the United States.

The first playing reservation was sold to George Lytton, State Street merchant, by Walter C. Hagen, who is here to play in the national open tournament, starting June 8.

"Taking care of our friends from other cities and other countries is the biggest job faced by Chicago golfers this year," said Harry E. Radix of Oak Park and Ridgemoor Country Clubs, president of the C. D. G. A., upon dedicating the bureau. "We want every person coming to Chicago to bring along a bag of clubs, if he wants to play."

Bontempo Wins Golf Title

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 23 (AP)—Henry Bontempo of the Franconia course in Springfield succeeded Ted Turner of the North Adams Country Club as New England P. G. A. champion yesterday, when he led a field of 40 at Metacomet Country Club with 75—73—148 for the 36 holes of championship medal play. A 10-foot putt that dropped for a birdie 3 on the eighteenth hole in the afternoon brought the title to Bontempo instead of to Roy Bronsdon of Oyster Harbors, who had just finished with 149. Bontempo had particular success with the inward round of Metacomet, using 34 strokes, one under par, each time. Behind Bronsdon came Tony Guimelli of Winnesuket, Jack Curley of Stoney Brae and Bob Crowley of Norfolk with 150's.

Armstrong Elected Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

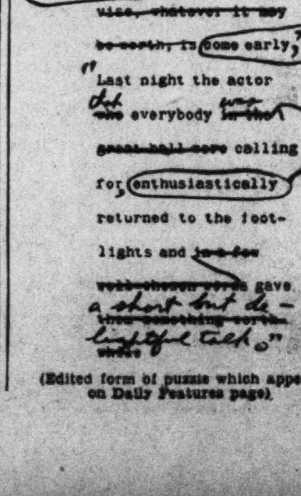
PRINCETON, N. J., May 23—Aikman Armstrong Jr. '34 has been elected captain of the Princeton varsity crew for 1934. Armstrong stroked this year's varsity eight, having been promoted from No. 6 in last year's 150-pound eight. His home is in Blythe, Calif.

M. I. T. Elects Two

Massachusetts Institute of Technology varsity crew will be captained next year by John W. Westfall '34 of East Longmeadow, who succeeds Philip S. Cook '33 of Boston. Leslie G. Haines '35 of Newton will captain the 1934 150-pounders. Captain-Elect Haines is the son of Tech's varsity rowing coach, William Haines.

The Editor's Puzzle

98



(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

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Martin's Homer In Tenth Gives Cardinals Game

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National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	20	11	.645
New York	18	13	.581
St. Louis	19	15	.559
Brooklyn	14	14	.500
Cincinnati	16	17	.469
Boston	16	19	.457
Chicago	15	18	.455
Philadelphia	12	22	.353

Results May 22

St. Louis 3, Boston 0 (10 innings).
Brooklyn 3, Pittsburgh 0.
New York 9, Cincinnati 0.
Philadelphia 11, Chicago 4.

Pepper Martin, that hustling baseball player from Oklahoma, hit a home run in the tenth inning yesterday with two men on base and gave the St. Louis Cardinals a 3-to-0 victory over the Boston Braves in a National League game. The triumph enabled the Cards to keep pace with the New York Giants, who also won. Martin's drive, which sailed into the left field bleachers, came after singles by Whitehead and Walker in the tenth. Ed Brandt went the distance for the Braves and Bill Walker did likewise for the Cardinals.

William Clark defeated Larry French in a pitchers' battle at Pittsburgh yesterday and gave the Brooklyn Dodgers a 3-to-0 victory. Clark yielded only seven hits and kept them well scattered. His opponent, French, pitched eight innings and during that time was touched for all of Brooklyn's eight safeties, together with three runs. Joe Stripp and Frank O'Doul produced the hits that gave the Dodgers their three runs. Gus Suhr hit a triple and single for the Pirates.

Hal Schumacher was in rare form yesterday and the Giants defeated the Cincinnati Reds, 9 to 0. The young right-hander gave only three safeties and never was in trouble. It was New York's first victory in the last six games. Silas Johnson, with four straight triumphs to his credit, started for the Reds, but the Giants easily solved his delivery. They scored in the first two innings and then drove him to the showers in the fifth with a four-run attack. Leslie made four hits in as many times up for the Giants.

Philadelphia pounded out an 11-to-4 victory over the Chicago Cubs yesterday at Wrigley Field in a game that had little bearing on the standing. Both starting pitchers, Liska for the Phillies and Grimes for the Cubs, were driven out of the box. Grimes yielded nine hits in five innings, then left and Nelson finished. Pearce relieved Liska, but did not last long. Phil Collins held the Cubs to two hits in the last 4 1-3 innings.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	9	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0

Batteries—Walker and Wilson; Brandt and Hogan. Umpires—Moran, Pfirman and McGrew. Time—1h. 53m.

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	8	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1

Batteries — Clark and Lopez; French, Chagnon and Padden. Losing pitcher—French. Umpires—Barr and Quigley. Time—1h. 36m.

At Cincinnati

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	9	16	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2

Batteries—Schumacher and Mancuso; Johnson, Stout and Hemsley. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Stark and Rigler. Time—1h. 38m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	1	1	2	1	0	5	1	0	11	14	2
Chicago	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	7	3

Batteries—Liska, Pearce, Collins and Davis; Grimes, Nelson and Hartnett, Taylor. Winning pitcher—Collins. Losing pitcher—Grimes. Umpires—Magerkurth and Reardon. Time—2h. 9m.

Miss Glutting Wins Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GARDEN CITY, L. I., May 23—Charlotte Glutting of the Rock Spring Country Club won the qualifying round gold medal in the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association championship tournament at the Cherry Valley Golf Club course, here, yesterday, with a card of 79. This card was within two strokes of the women's record for the course made by Ada Mackenzie of Canada in the United States championship in 1927. It was also one stroke better than the card turned in by Helen L. Hicks of the Inwood Country Club who finished second. It will be remembered that Miss Glutting is the lady who eliminated Enid Wilson, British woman champion, in the United States championship last year.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	22	14	.611
Baltimore	24	17	.585
Newark	21	15	.583
Rochester	19	16	.543
Montreal	18	18	.500
Albany	16	21	.432
Jersey City	15	20	.429
Buffalo	10	24	.294

Results May 22

Jersey City 4, Newark 3.
Baltimore 9, Albany 4.
Toronto 4, Rochester 2.
Buffalo 14, Montreal 2.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	28	16	.636
Memphis	26	15	.634
Birmingham	23	18	.561
Nashville	22	18	.550
Atlanta	21	20	.512
Chattanooga	17	23	.425
Knoxville	12	25	.324
Little Rock	12	26	.316

Results May 22

Knoxville 11, Chattanooga 2.
Nashville 5, Atlanta 2.

Columbia Elects Fowler

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23—Anson J. Fowler '34 has been elected captain of the Columbia University crew for next year. He is a graduate of Kent School and rowed No. 2 in this year's Columbia varsity. I. Lawrence Norton '35 of Memphis, Tenn., was also elected captain of the varsity tennis team for next year.

Joe Genewich Released

MONTREAL, May 23 (AP)—Outright release of Joe Genewich, former pitcher with the Boston Braves and the New York Giants, was announced yesterday by Frank Shaughnessy, general manager of the Montreal Royals of the International Baseball League. Release of Genewich will coincide with the return to Royals' pitching staff of Joe Samuels, veteran right-handed pitcher, Shaughnessy said.

College Baseball Results

Boston College 8, Harvard Grads 4.
Colby 5, Bowdoin 1.
Illinois College 5, State Normal 1.
Indiana 12, Wabash 1.
Joliet 7, Chicago N. S. 4.
Juniata 3, Mt. St. Mary's 0.
Lake Forest 7, Wheaton 4.
Maine 19, Bates 6
Michigan N. S. 8, Michigan 7.
Northeastern 5, R. I. State 2.
St. Michael's 8, Norwich 3.

College Tennis Results

Albright 6, Lebanon Valley 2.
Bucknell 8, Dickinson 1.
Fitchburg T. 7, Northeastern 2.

Navy Heads For Adams Cup Race To End Season

Coach Walsh Is Convinced Annapolis Varsity Crew Is Fast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 23—With the shortest season of rowing in many years at the United States Naval Academy, due to the cancellation of the Poughkeepsie regatta, the oarsmen of the crews are concentrating their efforts to the capture of the Adams Cup from the crews of Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania, on the Charles River, next Saturday. Victories over Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Columbia and Cornell, following an unexpected defeat at the hands of Princeton, have convinced C. S. Walsh '22, the coach, that in his varsity crew, at least, he can make a strong bid for the more important event.

Starting with four of his Poughkeepsie crew of last season, Walsh has dropped two of these to the second boat, as well as the coxswain, leaving only Capt. Waldemar F. A. Wendt '33 and J. B. Weeks '33 still in the first boat. Wendt is at his old place at No. 4, while Weeks has moved from No. 5 to No. 3. Both are displaying a skill in sprint racing that has come as somewhat of a surprise, as both are big and powerful, more fitted for distance rowing.

To replace H. H. Shelton Jr. 32, last year's captain and stroke, Archibald Stone Jr. '34 was promoted from No. 6 of the junior varsity of last year, and has done so well that he has been a fixture all season. Another jayvee oarsman, J. L. Phillips Jr. '33, the biggest man in the squad, weighing 182 pounds, is moved up to No. 5, with two of last year's plebe crew. E. C. McLean '35 and C. A. Hood Jr. '35, rowing then at No. 6 and No. 7, are occupying the same places in the varsity boat.

Change on Eve of Race

When the crew was first organized, J. V. Smith '34 was at bow and J. M. McMahon '34 at No. 2, both having been in the Poughkeepsie crew at No. 6 and No. 7, respectively. But following the Princeton race, Smith was relegated to the second crew, and T. A. Baldwin '34, a substitute on the plebe crew of 1932, replaced him. Then, on the eve of the Columbia race, W. A. Brockett '34, who did not row at all last year, but had developed well as No. 6 of the second crew, was put in for McMahon, and has also given additional sprinting power to the boat.

V. H. Krulak '34, who fought out with F. H. Wahlig '33 the position of varsity coxswain last year, but failed to get it, has now succeeded in ousting his rival, and now holds the tiller ropes, with Wahlig steering the jayvees.

When the second crew was organized this spring, four of last year's plebes, in addition to the pair promoted to the varsity, were boated, with J. E. Grady '35 as stroke, J. A. Bentley '35 at No. 5, M. H. Austin '35, No. 4, and J. S. Fletcher '35 at bow. The first three had held down those places among the plebes, while Fletcher was at No. 3. Grady is still stroke, and Bentley at No. 5, but Austin was recently moved over to No. 6 to replace Brockett, and Fletcher dropped to the third boat when J. V. Smith moved into bow position from the varsity.

Three members of last year's jayvees were included in the list, but are all in different positions. C. M. White Jr. '33 started in his old place at No. 2; but when McMahon moved down from the varsity, he went to No. 4, replacing Austin, while M. W. Woods '34 and A. P. Coffin '34, who had been No. 3 and No. 7 last year, shifted their positions. But this crew has been far behind the standard set by the varsity, and with several of the oarsmen somewhat out of condition, is more or less a doubtful quantity.

Varsity Lightweights

Abundant material, though somewhat doubtful in quality, is present among the three plebe boats, and various shifts have now developed a fairly strong crew probably stronger than seemed possible at the start of the season. Only two races have been rowed, and each time there has been a different stroke, while it is not definite yet who will set the pace on the Charles. Richard Gray, who caught a crab and caused the loss of the Cornell race, his first, is much steadier now, and is likely to be stroke, with F. A. Greenup a new No. 7. C. W. Nimitz Jr., stroke against Tech, is now at No. 4, while the balance of the boat consists of A. F. Weinel, bow; H. M. Sauer, 2; W. B. Bayless, 3; Gordon Fowler, 5, and A. F. Fleming, 6. R. W. Wallace is coxswain.

The varsity 150-pound crew, which will end its season at the American Henleys at Philadelphia, next Saturday, also has a new stroke, D. L. Kauffman '33, and is evenly divided between veterans and new men. Only C. G. Drescher '33, boasts varsity experience of more than one year, and is now at No. 3, the same position he held last season. G. W. Lautrup Jr., '34, 2, moved from 4; J. D. Babb '34, 7 from 5; P. S. Savidge Jr. '34, 4 from 6, are the other veterans, all members of the first crew coached by Walsh, a plebe lightweight crew of two years ago. Besides Kauffman, J. A. Klopp '33 at bow, G. E. Schecter '35, at 5, and J. W. Thomas '35, 6, complete the crew, with another newcomer, promoted from a minor boat, J. W. Sapp Jr. '34, steering the crew.

Special Handicaps For College Tourney

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—Individual handicaps will be especially fixed for this year's intercollegiate polo championship tournament by a committee of four former college captains, consisting of Elbert T. Gerry of Harvard, chairman; James C. Rathborne of Yale, Arthur Borden of Princeton and William H. Nicholls of Pennsylvania Military College.

The committee will meet this week for the first time, canvass the results of college play and fix its ratings on June 5 for the tournament, scheduled to be played June 10, 14 and 17 at the Westchester Country Club.

Most of the college players have ratings with the United States Polo Association, but these are changed only once or twice a year. By making additional adjustments for the college tournament only, it is hoped to produce better-balanced competition among the five teams entered.

The entries are West Point, Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Penn Military.

Shields Is Defeated In Mixed Doubles

AUTEUIL, France, May 23 (AP)—Francis X. Shields, former United States Davis Cup player, and his German partner, Cecelie Aussem, today were defeated in the second round of mixed doubles in the French hard-court tennis championships by Suzanne Barbier and Christian Boussus, of France, 3—6, 11—9, 7—5.

It was the first American defeat in the two days of the tourney and was the first match played by Shields and Fräulein Aussem, who had a walkover yesterday.

Shields and the little German Fräulein were going along nicely until they struck a bad streak of play in the second set when they were at match point. When the French combination finally won out to even the count they fell easy victims in the final set.

Continuing play in the women's doubles the English combination of Mrs. Eileen Bennett Whittingstall and Betty Nuthall defeated Mme. Caron Culbert and Jeanne Belliard, of France, 6—4, 6—2, in a second-round encounter.

Several favored pairs advanced by defaults, among them Henri Cochet and Colette Rosambert and Josanne Sigart and Marcel Bernard, both to the third round.

In men's doubles V. G. Kirby and Nat G. Farquharson, of South Africa, advanced to the third round through default.

Helen H. Jacobs, the United States champion, made her first tournament appearance in the mixed doubles yesterday, a winning one, pairing with the Australian D. P. Turnbull to defeat the French combination of Mme. Caron Culbert and Andre Merlin, 6—2, 1—6, 6—2.

Mrs. Dorothy Andrus Burke was the second American victim of the day, losing in women's doubles with Muriel Thomas, the English girl, to the strong German combination of Fräulein Aussem and Hilda Krahwinkel, 8—6, 6—2.

Helen Jacobs won her first match in women's doubles with her French partner, Ida Adamoff, the pair defeating Mme. Wolerom and Mme. Chanove of France, 6—0, 6—3 in a first-round encounter.

The possibility of a tennis match for charity in Roland Garros Stadium between the two greatest women tennis players — Suzanne Lenglen and Mrs. Helen Wills Moody — stirred tennis enthusiasts today. Both women have expressed their readiness to play each other and Jean Augustin heads a group of sportsmen pushing the proposal. The Frenchwoman defeated Mrs. Moody when they met in 1926.

The French tennis federation is said to be favorable and it was thought probable the United States Lawn Tennis Association would be asked to sanction the match.

Over the Net

BY THE presentation of a gold medal, the Lawn-Tennis Szövetség, the governing tennis body in Hungary, has conferred a signal honor upon Béla von Kehrling to commemorate his 25 years of active participation in the sport. Von Kehrling, who is a well-known figure at Wimbledon, Eng., and other big international meetings, is a man of massive proportions, with a grave manner and a punching drive. By power of stroke and court craft he atones for any deficiencies of mobility.

Two New Orleans singles players head the Southern (United States) Lawn Tennis Association ranking lists for their play during the 1932 season. Clifford Samuel Sutter, member of the Davis Cup team, which defeated Mexico recently, heads the men's singles, and Anna Kroll the women's list. Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., was placed second; Dan Murray of New Orleans, third; Wilmer M. Hines of Columbia, S. C., fourth, and William Reese of Atlanta, fifth. The Sutter brothers, Clifford and Edward H., top the doubles ranking.

A victory this year at Wimbledon for Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., née Helen Wills, would not only equal the record of six All-England triumphs by Suzanne Lenglen of France, but would leave still another mark to be equaled when the former United States champion returns to New York. This other record is held by Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory of New York, who has won eight national singles championships on the courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club and the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, N. Y. Mrs. Moody has won seven national singles championships in her home country. Mrs. Mallory won her titles in 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1926, and, as Molla Bjurstedt, in 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918. Mrs. Moody won her last American title in 1931. As Helen N. Wills she won in 1923, 1924, 1925, 1928 and 1929.

Shipkey Out at Arizona

TEMPE, Ariz. (AP)—T. P. Shipkey, director of athletics at Arizona State Teachers' College, will be dropped from the payroll July 1 together with 10 other faculty members and employees. Shipkey, All-America tackle at Stanford University in 1925, came to Tempe three years ago as head football coach and the following year he became head of the physical education department. In 1931 the Tempe Bulldogs won their first football championship.

Yale Elects Moorhead

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 23 (AP)—Yale's tennis season closed with a banquet last night at which John Upshur Moorhead '34 of Washington, D. C., was elected captain for next year. In play he has led the varsity team the present season. The Yale team for the intercollegiates at Haverford will be Captain Moorhead, E. J. Miles of New Haven, W. G. Mundy of New York and R. P. Hastings of Los Angeles.

New Harvard Golf Captain

Melville F. Heath Jr. '34 of West Newton has been elected captain of the Harvard varsity golf team for next year. He is 22 years of age, weighs 160 pounds, and is 5ft. 10in. tall. He prepared for Harvard at Exeter. Heath won his minor "H" in golf last year and captained his freshman golf team.

Gomez Defeats Wes Ferrell In Pitchers' Duel

New York Left-Hander Shuts Out Cleveland by 3 to 0

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	19	11	.633
Washington	20	14	.588
Chicago	17	14	.548
Cleveland	18	15	.545
Philadelphia	15	14	.517
St. Louis	14	20	.412
Detroit	12	19	.387
Boston	11	19	.367

Results May 22

Boston 3, Chicago 2.
New York 3, Cleveland 0.
Washington 6, Detroit 5.
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 5.

Vernon Gomez and Wesley Ferrell staged a pitching duel in Yankee Stadium yesterday and the game ended in favor of the New York club, 3 to 0. Cleveland's star right-hander pitched even with Gomez for seven innings, but in the eighth the Yankees bunched three hits with an error and a base on balls, to put across three big runs. Each pitcher yielded six safeties, each struck out four men, while Gomez walked five to Ferrell's six. Bill Dickey drove in a pair of runs with a double.

The Washington Senators became the first American League baseball team to win 20 games this season by defeating the Detroit Tigers, yesterday, 6 to 5. Earl Whitehill rose up against his former mates, pitched nine-hit ball and came through with two timely hits. The Tigers rallied in the eighth and came within one run of tying the score, but Thomas relieved Whitehill and stopped the losers in their tracks. Gerald Walker hit two singles and a double for the Tigers.

Two former Yankees combined yesterday to give the Boston Red Sox a 3-to-2 victory over the Chicago White Sox. George Pipgras pitched seven-hit ball and had the situation well in hand most of the time. Dusty Cooke, who has become regular left fielder of the Red Sox, hit a homer over the left field fence in the seventh inning, to give Pipgras and his mates an important run. Johnny Hodapp, last season with the White Sox, had a perfect day at bat for Boston with a double and two singles.

The Philadelphia Athletics won their fifth straight game yesterday by setting down the St. Louis Browns, 6 to 5. Eddie Cihocki's single, scoring Jimmy Foxx, gave the A's their winning run in the eighth. Bob Grove, the third pitcher used by Connie Mack, received credit for the victory. Ed Coleman conected with three safeties, while Cihocki had two. Bruce Campbell hit a home run for the Browns and Burns had three out of five. The scores by innings:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	x	3	6	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2

Batteries — Gomez and Dickey; Ferrell and Spencer. Umpires — Moriarty and Geisel. Time—1h 59m.

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	x	6	13	1
Detroit	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	5	9	2

Batteries—Whitehill, Thomas and Sewell; Fischer, Rowe, Hogsett and Hayworth, Desautels. Winning pitcher — Whitehill. Losing pitcher—Fischer. Umpires—Kolls, Dinneen and Ormsby. Time—2h. 5m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	x	3	8	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	7	0

Batteries—Pipgras and Ferrell; Durham, Heving and Grube. Losing pitcher—Durham Umpires—McGowan, Hildebrand and Summers. Time—1h. 45m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	x	6	10	0
St. Louis	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	5	12	0

Batteries—Freitas, Cirset, Grove and Cochrane; Blaeholder, Wells and Shea. Winning pitcher—Grove. Losing pitcher—Wells. Umpires—Van Graflan and Owens. Time—1h. 57m.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	18	11	.621
Minneapolis	17	14	.548
St. Paul	18	15	.545
Milwaukee	15	13	.536
Indianapolis	15	13	.536
Toledo	15	16	.484
Louisville	12	19	.387
Kansas City	13	22	.371

Results May 22

Minneapolis 14, Milwaukee 3.
St. Paul 5, Kansas City 0.
Louisville 3, Toledo 2.
Indianapolis 8, Columbus 3.

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Three West Pointers Given Second Major A

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 23—Athletic awards for participation in winter sports at the United States Military Academy here, have just been given to 139 cadets who were members of 10 different squads, according to Maj. Ludson D. Worsham, graduate manager of athletics.

Cadets winning major A's for distinction in two major sports include Robin B. Epler Norton, Kan., who was captain of this year's basketball team and high scorer on the Army track team last season; Edward G. Herb, Revere, Mass., a regular guard in basketball and Richard R. Moorman, Kirksville, Mo., basketball and track.

Other cadets awarded major sports A's in basketball were: John T. Hillis, Logansport, Ind.; Kenneth R. Kenerick, Columbus, Ohio; Jack J. Neely, Indianapolis, Ind.

Tayloe S Pollock, Belleville, Ontario, Canada, was awarded the major sports manager's insignia in basketball.

Frederick B. Hall Jr., Nassau, N. Y., was awarded a major sports A in gymnastics.

Queen's Club Victor At Four-Handed Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Queen's Club pair, Lord Aberdare and W. D. Macpherson, have retained the English inter-club four-handed championship at real tennis. They did so when they recently defeated the Manchester Tennis and Racquet Club (E. M. Baerlein and Lowther Lees) by three sets to love in the deciding match at West Kensington, here. The scores, by games, were 6—5, 5—6, 6—1, 6—5. Since this event was instituted 13 years ago, Queen's Club have won three times, Manchester nine, while Paris (France) and Philadelphia (U. S. A.) have gained one victory apiece. The Manchester Club's record in post-war tennis is really most remarkable, for it has furnished the amateur champion on 15 occasions since 1918.

The outstanding figure in this year's four-handed final was Lord Aberdare, who hit with extreme power and accuracy. Macpherson supported him ably, whilst for Manchester Lees played as the amateur champion should and Baerlein showed glimpses of the form that has made him such a prominent figure in the game since 1910. An American entry, New York Racquets Club (J. H. Van Alen and A. J. Drexel Biddle) was eliminated by Queen's Club in the second round.

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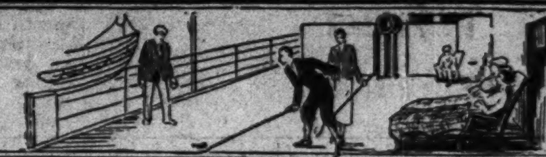

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International Conference to Convene at Stockholm Late in June

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23—Towards the end of June engineers and business men specializing in power problems of large-scale industry and of transport throughout the world will meet in Scandinavia to attend the sectional meeting of the world Power Conference. Some 175 papers covering all phases of the subject will be discussed at the technical sessions. The First International Congress on Large Dams will hold its sessions in Stockholm at the same time. The American National Committee which is presenting a program of papers at both meetings will be represented by a delegation of about 10 men prominent in the industry, headed by the committee chairman, Mr. O. C. Merrill. After the opening reception in Copenhagen the delegates will travel in special trains to Stockholm for the technical sessions.

The closing meeting will be held in Oslo, and there will be opportunities for visiting important power stations and industrial plants in all three of these countries as well as in Finland.

The conference will be attended by official delegates named by the permanent national committees in the various countries and by Government delegates specially invited by the Scandinavian Governments.

Delegates will also be sent by the International Chamber of Commerce and by 10 other independent international bodies such as associations of producers of electricity and of gas, and of railway, tramway, and navigation interests.

The Crown Prince of Sweden will be the High Patron of the conference and will deliver in Stockholm the opening address of welcome to those in attendance.

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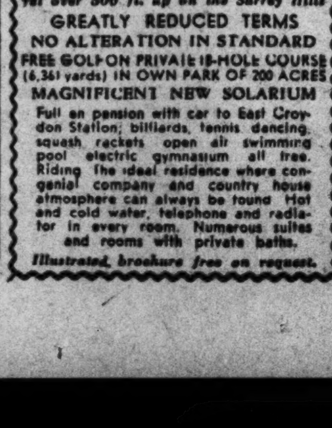

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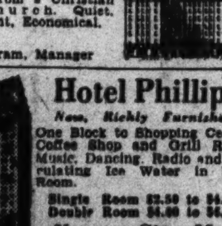

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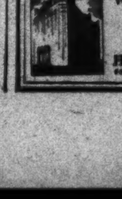

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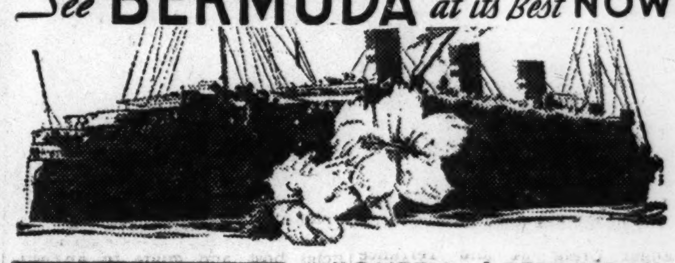

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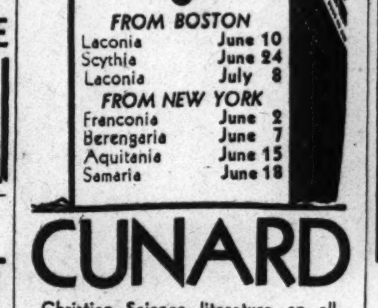

NEXT SAILINGS
FROM BOSTON

Laconia	June 10
Scythia	June 24
Laconia	July 8

FROM NEW YORK

Franconia	June 2
Berengaria	June 7
Aquitania	June 15
Samaria	June 18

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GREAT NORTHERN

PEOPLE WHO TRAVEL READ THE MONITOR

Financial: Market Quotations

Smart Advance In Stocks With Active Trading

Motors and Specialties Are in Good Demand—Sharp Gains

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—The stock market swung upward again today, as bears became discouraged over the failure of an important reaction to develop out of the sagging tendencies of recent sessions.

Opening fractional gains were extended to 1 to more than 6 points in the late dealings. Specialty issues were in persistent demand. Rails were firm while utilities were moderately higher. The motors were decidedly strong.

Allied Chemical and National Distillers each advanced more than 6 points. Issues up 3 to 5 included Crown Cork, American Telephone du Pont, Case, American Can and Owens-Illinois Glass.

U. S. Steel, General Motors and Chrysler were up about 2.

Turnover approximated 3,200,000 shares.

Strength of wheat, up about 2 cents a bushel, and a good rally in cotton, helped the movement in shares.

While corporate and business news was meager, it remained of a hopeful character, and bullishness once more dominated the share market.

Rise in Commodities

The rise in wheat and cotton added impetus to the movement in stocks. Wheat had reacted somewhat more sharply than shares in recent sessions, but recovered rather smartly, evidently reflecting the renewed prospect of a fairly early application of processing taxes under the Farm Relief Act.

Unconfirmed rumors that the Federal Reserve System had, or would quickly, start its open market credit expansion program, together with a sag in the dollar as against gold currencies, lent an inflationary aspect to the market once more.

News that Dr. O. M. W. Sprague had been asked to become financial and economic adviser to the United States, led to considerable speculation as to possible steps toward stabilization of the dollar. Dr. Sprague, formerly of Harvard, has been serving as adviser to the Bank of England.

Bonds Steady

The bond market displayed a steady to firm tone toda, although trading activity was not especially pronounced except in some of the more speculative corporation groups.

Continued improvement in United States Government securities was coincident with a repetiton of yesterday's reports that the Federal Reserve System has already begun its open market operations on a moderate scale.

Some of the secondary rails reflected reports of better traffic operations by rallying a point or more. Among these were issues of Baltimore & Ohio, Erie, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Southern Pacific, Rock Island and Southern.

Foreign obligations were mixed. German Government issues, and various Reich corporation loans, were somewhat reactionary at one time. British and Australian bonds were slightly higher.

Dividends

Draper Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable July 1 to stock of record May 27.

First National Stores, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents a share on the common stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 2.

Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Company declared the regular semiannual dividend of $3 a share on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock, payable June 15 to stock of record June 1.

May Hosiery Mills declared a dividend of 25 cents on the $4 cumulative preference stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 26.

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common stock, payable July 1 to stock of record May 31.

United Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents a common share, payable July 1 to stock of record May 29.

Lehigh Portland Cement Company declared a dividend of 87½ cents on the cumulative preferred stock, on account of accumulations, payable July 1 to stock of record June 14.

Union Investment Trust declared the regular semi-annual dividend of $27 per unit on the G series now outstanding, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

United States & Foreign Securities Corporation declared a dividend of $1.50 on the first preferred on account of accumulated dividends, payable June 10 to stock of record June 1.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	8.37	8.37	8.30	8.37	+.13
July	8.44	8.65	8.41	8.64	+.33
October	8.67	8.90	8.67	8.89	+.33
December	8.83	9.05	8.81	9.03	+.32
January	8.89	9.11	8.88	9.10	+.33
March	9.03	9.27	9.03	9.27	+.35

Spots 8.60, up 20 points. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	8.27	8.50	8.27	8.50b	+.35
July	8.41	8.60	8.38	8.60	+.33
October	8.63	8.85	8.61	8.85	+.34
December	8.76	9.00	8.76	8.99	+.43
January	8.81b			9.05	+.34
March	9.03	9.20	9.03	9.20	+.34

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	5.74	5.74	5.72	5.73	+.06
July	5.68	5.75	5.68	5.70	+.05
October	5.67	5.73	5.67	5.70	+.05
December	5.72				+.09
January	5.70	5.75	5.69	5.73	+.06
March	5.75	5.78	5.74	5.76	+.06

Spots 5.99 up 11 points. Tone at close steady.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg
May	76.40	75.50	+ .50
July	76.00	75.50	+ .50
October	75.50	75.80	+ .80
December	76.00	76.00	+1.00
January	76.80	76.00	+ .80
March	77.20	76.00	+ .50

Tone at close, quiet.

London Wool Sales

LONDON, May 23 (AP)—A total of 10,147 bales of wool were offered at the auction today of which 8710 were sold. The fair selection offered met with active competition, the home trade being one of the chief buyers. Withdrawals were more general owing to firm limits.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 Range High	1933 Range Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last May 23	Last May 22
27½	13¼	1.20	Abraham & Str	200	27	26⅞	27	..
8¼	3	..	Adams Express	8000	8½	7½	8½	7½
17¼	8	..	Adams Millis	600	16¾	15⅝	16⅞	14¾
10⅞	5⅛	..	Addressograph	700	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8¼
11¾	7¾	1.20	Affiliated Prod	2400	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
74¾	47½	3	Air Reduction	8400	73⅛	71⅛	73	70⅝
3	½	..	Airway Elec App	2600	4	3	4	..
18⅛	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	25000	15¼	14¼	14¾	14⅞
2½	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	7000	2⅞	2	2⅛	2⅛
5⅛	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	800	3⅞	3½	3⅞	4
4	1⅛	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	3½	3½	3½	..
107	70¾	..	Allied Chem	26600	107⅞	101	106¾	101
121⅞	115	7	Allied Chem pf	100	119¼	118¾	118¼	119¼
16	6	..	Allis Chalmers	5200	14¼	13⅞	14½	13¾
15½	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	600	15½	15	15½	14
4	⅝	..	Amal Leather	1400	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3⅛
24	5	..	Amal Leather pf	300	24½	24	24⅜	..
37⅛	18½	2	Amerada	5000	36	35½	36	35
17⅞	7¾	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1000	16⅛	15⅜	16½	15⅛
21	8	..	Am Bank Note	2200	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	18⅞
43	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	2000	41¾	41¾	41¾	42
5⅞	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	1800	5	4⅝	5	4⅝
42⅝	2¾	..	Am BeetSug pf	200	34	31½	33½	31
24½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	600	23	22⅞	22⅞	22⅛
85	49½	4	Am Can	25000	84½	81¼	83⅝	81
17⅝	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	2400	17¼	16	17¼	16
35	15	..	Am Car & F pf	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	33½
5	1⅝	..	Am Chain	600	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
24½	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	1500	25	21⅝	24⅝	21
4½	1	..	Am Encaustic T	1000	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3¾
12	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	23400	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10
24	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	600	21¼	19	21¼	18½
16½	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	14	13¼	14	13
11⅞	2½	..	Am Hide & L	5400	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10¼
39½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	3600	37½	36½	37	35½
9½	3¾	..	Am Ice	4000	10	8⅞	10	8¾
10¾	4¼	..	Am International	5600	9⅝	8⅞	9¾	8⅞
¾	⅛	..	Am La France	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
10¾	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	1600	16¼	15	15¼	14½
39¾	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	100	39	38½	39	38
4	1	..	Am Mach & Met	2400	4¼	4	4¼	3¾
2½	¾	..	Am Mach & M ct	300	3	3	3	..
13⅛	3⅛	..	AmMetal	11200	13¼	12⅝	13¼	13
50	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	110	48½	48	48⅝	46⅞
30	17	1½	Am News	47	22	21	22	21
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	6400	8½	8	8⅝	7⅞
76¼	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	800	22	21¾	21¾	21⅝
22¾	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	800	20	19	20	18½
11⅝	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	30400	11	10⅛	10⅞	10¼
16½	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	16000	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	15¼
28⅞	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	1000	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	27⅞
1	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	100	¾	¾	¾	..
31⅞	10⅞	..	Am Smelt & Ref	12000	29¼	27⅞	29	27⅛
67½	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	67	67	67	..
55	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	300	52¼	52¼	52¼	51
14½	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	3400	13¼	13¼	13¾	12½
44⅞	30	2½¶	Am Stores	400	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43¾
58	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	2800	55⅞	53½	55½	53¼
103	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	102½	102	102	101⅞
112⅞	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	41000	111½	109¼	111⅛	108⅝
19¼	4⅜	..	Am Type Fndrs	400	17½	15	17½	15
32¾	10	..	Am Type F pf	30	27½	26	26	24
27	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	10800	26	24⅝	25⅝	24⅜
22⅜	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	5400	22⅝	21¼	22⅝	21¼
12⅜	3½	..	Am Woolen	14800	11	10¼	10⅞	10⅛
46½	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	3600	44⅞	43¼	44⅞	41¼
6	¾	..	Am Writ Pap pf	120	5⅝	5	5⅝	5
7⅛	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	15000	7⅜	7	7⅛	6⅞
15⅛	5	..	Anaconda Cop	39000	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	12¼
23½	88	.60	Anchor Cap	3200	22⅝	18⅝	22⅝	19¾
73¼	41	7	Armour Del pf	400	71¼	71	71¼	71
6⅝	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	36000	5⅞	5⅜	5¾	5½
4	¾	..	Armour Ill B	27800	3½	3⅛	3½	3⅛
34¼	7	..	Armour Ill pf	5200	32	30	32	30¼
3⅝	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	200	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜
3⅛	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
13¼	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	4000	11¾	11¼	11¾	11⅝
46½	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	49	49	49	..
63⅛	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	16800	63⅛	60¾	68⅞	59⅝
72	50	5	Atchison pf	400	72	72	72	71
44⅞	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	3600	43⅝	42	43¼	40½
23	12⅝	1	Atl Refining	28600	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	21⅝
20¼	9	..	Atlas Powder	1500	18½	18⅛	18⅛	18
70	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	170	70	70	70	70
4½	1½	..	Atlas Tack	100	4⅞	3⅞	4⅞	..
56½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	15600	50⅞	49	50½	47½
3	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	300	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾
20	13	1	Austin Iichols A	100	22	22	22	..
12½	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	37800	11⅝	10⅛	11⅛	10⅝
			—B—					
9⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	10000	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	8
32	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	400	29	29	29	29
17⅛	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	17000	16⅞	15⅜	16⅝	15¾
22½	9½	..	Balt & Ohi pf	1000	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	20¼
34	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	32¾	32	32¾	..
7⅛	3	..	Barnsdall A	45000	7⅜	7	7⅜	7
21½	7	..	Beatrice Cream	1800	20½	18⅞	20½	18⅞
7⅛	3½	..	Belding Hem	400	6¼	6	6¼	6
75⅛	62¼	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	800	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
14⅝	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	10800	13⅝	13⅛	13½	12⅝
23½	9	..	Best & Co	2600	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	19⅞
27¾	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	15000	26¾	25⅜	26⅝	25
61⅜	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	3000	60¼	59	59	57½
18¼	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	20	17	17	17	..
11⅛	3½	..	Blaw Knox	1000	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	10¾
10⅛	6⅝	..	Bloomingdale	350	10	10	10	10
27	9½	..	Bohn Alum & BBr	2100	28	25⅜	28	25¾
35⅝	18	1.60	Borden	2700	33¼	31⅞	33¼	13⅞
13⅝	5½	..	Borg Warner	2300	13	12¼	12⅝	12¼
14	6	..	Boston & Maine	300	14½	11	14¼	..
8½	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	4400	8¼	7⅝	8	7⅜
36⅜	21¾	..	BBrooklyn Man T	6100	36⅞	34	36¼	33
80⅞	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	79	79	79	78½
6¾	3¼	..	Brooklyn Queens	1600	6	5¾	6	5½
82	6½3	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1500	75¾	74	75¼	74⅝
9⅞	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	300	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8
2⅛	⅝	..	Bruns Terminal	500	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1½
9	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	3100	8⅝	8¼	8½	8⅛
12⅞	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	12	11½	11¾	11¾
9⅞	2	..	Budd Mfg pf	30	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9¾
2⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	1700	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2¼
3¼	1	..	Budd Wheel	1400	3¼	2⅞	3¼	3
7¾	2½	..	Bullard	400	6¾	6⅛	6¾	6
13⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	2400	12¾	12¼	12¾	12
3¾	1	..	Bush Terminal	100	3½	3¼	3½	3⅛
9¼	1	..	Bush Term deb	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
1½	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	800	1½	1½	1½	1½
4½	1¼	..	Butterick	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
22¼	8½	..	Byers	2700	21¼	19¾	21	19⅞
			—C—					
20⅜	7¾	..	Calif Packing	1200	20¼	19¼	20	19¼
⅞	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	400	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞
5¼	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	1800	5⅛	5	5⅛	4⅞
16¼	7½	1	Canada Dry	3100	17¾	15⅝	17⅝	15½
14⅝	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	12200	13⅝	12¼	13¼	12⅜
30	14	1	Cannon Mills	1900	29	27¾	29	27¾
63¼	30½	..	Case Thresh	10100	62¾	59¾	61⅞	58½
69⅝	41	4	Case Thresh pf	30	65¼	65	65¼	65
15⅞	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	2100	15½	14⅞	15¼	14¾
3¼	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	400	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
25½	4¼	..	Celanese Corp	18600	28⅛	25⅞	27⅞	24½
4⅞	½	..	Celotex Co	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4
30¼	14	1½	Central Aguirre	200	26⅞	26	26⅞	25
79	38	..	Central RR of NJ	200	75	74⅞	75	..
24	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	4100	20½	11¾	20⅝	19
3⅞	1	..	Certain-Teed	100	3½	3½	3½	3¼
20⅞	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	14	14	14	..
30¾	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	1300	29½	28⅝	29⅛	28¼
37	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	5200	35¾	35¼	35¾	34⅞
2½	½	..	Chi & E Ill uf	400	2¾	2¼	2¾	..
5¼	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	1200	5¼	5	5⅛	4¾
10	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1600	9⅜	9	9¼	8⅝
4	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	2400	3⅞	3½	3⅞	3½
5⅞	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	4200	5½	5	5½	5
10⅜	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	11300	9¾	9¼	9⅝	9
16	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	1400	15	13¾	15	13
6	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1000	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅛
14	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	13	13	13	13¼
9¼	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	2100	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	7¼
11⅝	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	300	10⅞	10½	10⅞	10
13¼	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	12	12	12	11
14	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
18½	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	200	18	17⅞	18	18
5¾	2	..	Childs Company	200	5⅝	5	5⅜	..
21½	7¾	..	Chrysler	25500	22	20¼	21⅞	20
17⅝	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	1100	17	15½	17	15¾
56¾	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	150	55⅝	55	55	55¼
1¼	¼	..	City Stores	700	1	1	1	..
93	90	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	70	95	95	95	..
16	7	..	Colgate-Palm P	1600	15¼	14⅝	15¼	14¾
12⅝	3	..	Collins & Aikman	2100	12⅜	11½	12	11¼
12	5¼	..	Colonial Bea Oil	200	10½	10½	10½	10
10⅞	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	900	11¾	9½	9½	9¼
35	16	6½	Colo F & I pf	290	42	35	42	..
23	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	90	22¾	21¾	22¼	..
18⅝	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	14500	17½	16½	17⅛	16½
77⅝	59	6	Columbia G pf A	100	71	71	71	..
13	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1500	14½	12¼	14⅜	12
56⅞	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	5400	54½	51¼	54	51
13½	4	..	Comm Credit	3100	13½	12¼	13¼	12⅜
26¼	16	3	Comm Cred A	100	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	25¼
34	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	2700	32⅝	31½	32¼	30⅝
18¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	5700	17	16⅛	17	16½
3¼	1⅝	..	Comwlth & So	32500	2⅞	2⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	21	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	700	41⅞	40	41½	[illegible]
13½	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	1400	13	12½	12⅞	12¼
4¼	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	500	4¼	3¾	4¼	3¾
12⅝	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	3200	12⅝	10½	11⅝	10⅜
63¼	40	3.40	Consol Gas	31600	53⅞	52	53⅛	51⅞
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	800	90	90	90	90⅛
5½	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	500	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3¾
9⅞	5	..	Consol Oil	31300	9⅞	9½	9⅞	9⅜
8¼	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	6	6	6	6
1½	¼	..	Consol Textile	3200	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1
8	1⅛	..	Container A	500	6½	6½	6½	5⅞
3½	¼	..	Container B	1400	3	2¾	3	2⅝
10⅞	3	..	Cont Baking A	3200	11½	8⅞	11½	8⅝
1⅞	½	..	Cont Baking B	5100	2	1⅝	2	1¾
50½	36	4	Cont Baking pf	700	52½	50⅛	52½	48½
57¼	35¼	2	Cont Can	1900	55⅝	54½	55	54¼
88¾	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	700	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
26⅞	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	2600	24½	23½	24½	23¼
3½	1	..	Cont Motors	17300	3	2¾	3	2⅞
13¼	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	29100	13	12⅝	17¾	12½
74	45⅝	3	Corn Products	3600	70¾	68⅝	70⅛	68⅝
145⅞	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	60	131	131	131	130¼
5⅛	2⅞	..	Coty	2100	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4⅝
33⅝	22	2¶	Cream of Wheat	500	32¼	31	31½	31¼
8⅞	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	300	7½	7½	7½	7½
46¾	14¼	..	Crown Cork @ S	5700	44⅞	42	43⅝	41
38	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	700	35	35	35	33
3¼	1	..	Crown Zellerback	500	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
21½	9	..	Crucible Steel	2800	20⅞	18½	20½	18½
42	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	70	41	40	40	38
2⅝	½	..	Cuba Co	1800	2½	2⅛	2⅝	2⅜
8¼	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	3100	7½	6⅝	7½	6½
48⅝	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	240	45¾	43¾	45¾	..
49½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Pacikng	2600	49½	47¼	49½	47
18	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	400	16	15¾	16	14⅞
50⅞	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	400	48	48	48	48½
3⅛	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	19200	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
6½	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	6300	6	5½	5¾	5⅝
13½	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	200	13½	13½	13½	..
			—D—					
6	1⅝	..	Davega St	100	4	4	4	4
11½	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	11	11	11	11
67¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	8400	67½	64⅝	67½	64
32½	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	18700	32	30¼	31⅝	29⅝
6½	2	..	Denver R G pf	100	6	6	6	..
72	48	4	Detroit Edison	500	68	67	68	66
25	17½	1	Diamond Match	1400	24⅛	24	24	23¾
28½	26⅛	1½	Diamond M pf	300	27¼	27¼	27¼	27⅛
26½	12	1¶	Dome Mines	31200	26½	25¾	26	26⅛
20¼	10¼	1.20	Dominion Stores	300	18¾	18¼	18¾	17¼
15½	10¼	.75	Douglas A	2400	14⅜	13⅞	13¾	13⅜
10½	2⅛	..	Dresser B	1300	9¼	8¾	9	8½
⅞	⅜	..	Duluth So Sh pf	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
65⅛	32⅝	2	du Pont de Nem	43600	65¼	62	64⅜	61⅝
106	97¼	6	du Pont deb	200	104½	104	104½	105¾
102	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	190	94	93⅞	94	93⅞
			—E—					
5½	1¼	..	Eastern Roll Mill	500	5¼	4¾	5¼	4⅞
75⅝	46	3	Eastman Kodak	8400	73½	72	73¼	71¼
13⅝	3¼	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	2500	12½	11½	12½	11⅝
1⅞	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	500	1⅞	1⅜	1¾	1½

1933 Range High	1933 Range Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last May 23	Last May 22
9⅞	4	..	Eitingon S pf	300	9⅞	8	9⅞	7½
26⅞	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	7400	19⅝	18⅛	19⅛	13¼
88	78¼	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	81	81	81	81½
2¾	1	..	Elec Boat	1600	2½	2⅛	2¼	2⅝
2⅝	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	2900	2½	2⅜	2½	2¼
8¾	3⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	6200	8	7⅝	8	7¼
22	7⅛	..	Elec Pow & L pf	700	18¼	17⅛	18¼	16⅛
10½	6⅛	..	El Pw&L 6%pf	100	16½	16½	16½	15
40⅛	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	300	38	37⅝	38	37
½	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	100	½	½	½	½
51⅛	26	3	Endicott Johnson	500	50⅝	50	50⅝	50
12	4	..	Engineers Pub S	200	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	9
35	15½	5	Engineers P S 5pf	700	30	29	30	28
39	15	5½	Engineers PS ww	100	31	31	31	29
10⅛	3¾	..	Erie RR	500	9⅝	9	9⅝	9
12⅛	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	300	11¼	11	11⅛	..
9⅜	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	700	9¼	8½	9¼	8¼
			—F—					
9⅞	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9
35	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	2000	35	35	35	31
2⅛	⅝	..	Fashion Park	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3⅝	¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
3¼	¾	..	Fed Screw W	2500	3¼	3	3¼	2¾
3⅞	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	400	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
19⅛	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	300	20	19	20	..
25½	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	400	23⅞	23½	23⅞	22⅛
86	81	6½	Filene's pf	10	84	84	84	..
20⅞	9⅛	40	Firestone T&R	2700	20	19⅛	19⅛	18¾
72½	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	100	70¾	70¾	70¾	..
60¼	43	2½	First Nat Stores	2100	58	57½	58	57½
11¼	2½	..	Follansbee B	400	10¾	10	10¾	9
16⅝	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	1600	15¼	14⅛	15	14¾
22¾	13⅝	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	1200	22¼	22	22	21½
9⅝	2	..	Foundation	500	8	7⅞	8	6½
4	¾	..	Fox Film A	800	3¼	2⅝	3⅛	2⅝
114¼	97	6	Freeport Tex pf	400	114½	112½	114½	112½
23⅛	16⅛	2	Freeport Texas	4900	33⅞	31	33¼	30¼
			—G—					
12	6½	..	Gamewell	10	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
7½	2⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	300	6¾	6¼	6¾	6⅛
27⅞	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	2000	28¼	26⅝	28¼	25⅞
15	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	4000	14⅝	14⅜	14¼	13¾
18⅞	13	2	Gen Baking	1000	17⅛	16	17⅛	16
105¼	99¾	8	Gen Baking pf	120	104	103½	104	103¾
8¼	2⅛	..	Gen Bronze	1400	8½	7¾	8¼	7¾
5⅝	1¼	..	Gen Cable	800	5½	5⅝	5½	5
11⅝	2¼	..	Gen Cable A	400	10½	10	10½	9⅝
21⅞	8½	..	Gen Cable pf	90	21½	20½	21½	19
21¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	18000	20	18⅞	19¾	19⅛
12	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	11¾	11⅝	11¾	11¾
33⅜	21	1.60	Gen Foods	4100	31½	30½	31½	30⅛
1½	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
12	3⅛	6c	Gen G & E cv pf	200	10½	10½	10½	..
56¼	35½	3	Gen Mills	1100	54¼	53¾	53¾	53
24¾	10	1	Gen Motors	75600	24⅝	23	24	23¾
85	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	85¾	85¾	85¾	85
10½	5⅛	..	Gen Out Ad A	200	9	9	9	..
9	3¼	..	Gen Print Ink	20	9	9	9	..
51	31	6	Gen Print Ink pf	20	50½	50½	50½	..
4½	2	..	Gen Pub Service	400	4⅛	3⅞	4	3⅞
34	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	1300	32¾	31½	31¾	31½
1⅞	⅜	..	Gen Realty	3300	2⅛	1¾	2⅛	1¾
12¾	5½	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	300	15	11½	15	11⅝
13¾	2½	..	Gen Refractories	400	11½	10¼	11½	10⅛
19¾	13½	1.89	Get-Gildwyn pf	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
20¼	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	6500	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	12½
3¾	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	300	3½	3½	3½	3½
11	3¾	..	Glidden	1900	11⅜	10¼	11⅜	10¼
61¾	48	7	Glidden ppf	50	66½	62	66½	61¾
11⅝	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	3000	10⅞	10¼	10⅝	10
21⅞	12	1.20	Gold Dust	2400	20¾	19⅞	20⅜	19½
103	100	6	Gold Dust pf	300	100¾	100¾	100¾	100⅛
13	3	..	Goodrich	630	12⅜	11½	12⅜	11¼
37¼	9	..	Goodrich pf	400	37⅝	32¼	37⅛	32
33¾	9¼	..	Goodyear	13500	31⅞	30⅝	31⅞	30½
65⅛	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	300	65	65	65	64
15⅛	7⅝	..	Gotham Silk Hos	1000	14	13½	13⅞	12
50	41	7	Goth S H pf ww	40	50	50	50	..
3⅜	1	..	Graham Paige	10500	3¾	3¼	3¾	3¼
11⅞	3⅞	..	Granby	10000	12¼	11⅛	11⅞	11⅜
8¼	3⅜	..	Grand Unionn	300	7¼	7	7¼	7
23	11⅛	1	Granite City Stl	200	21	21	21	21⅞
21¾	4⅝	..	Great Nor pf	9600	21¼	19⅛	21¼	19¾
11¾	5⅛	..	Great Nor Ore	3400	12	11¼	11⅞	11
25	7	..	Great West Sug	6400	25	22⅞	25	22
103⅞	72½	7	Great W Sug pf	10	100¼	100¼	100¼	100
1¾	⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow	2800	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2⅝	¼	..	Guantanamo Sug	200	2	1¾	1¾	..
21¾	6¾	..	Gulf States Steel	500	20⅛	19¼	20⅛	..
			—H—					
20¾	15	1½	Hackensack Wtr	300	21	21	21	20¾
4⅜	1⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	2000	4⅛	3¾	3¾	3¾
5⅞	2½	..	Hamilton Watch	30	5	5	5	5
20¼	15	..	Hamilton W pf	10	20½	20½	20½	..
18	6⅛	..	Harbison Walker	700	16½	15¾	16½	15⅞
1	¼	..	Hartman Corp A	300	1	1	1	1
⅝	⅛	..	Hartman Corp B	200	½	½	½	½
10	5⅛	..	Hat Corp pf	10	10	10	10	..
2⅝	¾	..	Hayes Body	300	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
8	3	..	Hercules Motors	200	79	79	79	..
30½	15	1½	Hercules Powder	1500	29¼	28¼	29¼	27⅞
57¾	35⅛	3	Hershey Choc	300	50	50	50	50
7	3½	..	Holland Furnace	400	6¼	6	6¼	6
11¼	4⅛	..	Houdaille Her A	300	10½	9½	10½	..
5¼	1	..	Houdaille Her B	3500	4½	4	4½	4
51¼	43¾	4.20	Household Fin pf	300	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45½
25¾	8¼	..	Houston Oil	6800	24⅛	22½	23⅞	23
4⅞	1⅞	..	Houston Oil new	3000	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
19¼	5½	.40	Howe Sound	300	17¼	16⅞	17¼	15¼
16⅛	11⅛	..	Hudson & Man	500	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	14
8⅛	3	..	Hudson Motor	2800	8¼	7½	8	7⅜
4½	1⅝	..	Hupp Motors	2900	4½	4	4½	4
			—I—					
24⅜	8½	..	Ill Central	13900	26⅝	24	26⅜	23¾
37½	16	..	Ill Central pf	400	40	36¼	40	36¼
49	31	4	Ill Central LL	30	45½	45½	45½	45
1⅜	¼	..	Indian Motor	300	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
9½	4½	..	Indian Motor pf	10	8	7½	8	7½
3	1⅛	..	Indian Refining	300	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	2¾
54⅝	24	2	Indus Rayon	6500	58⅝	54¾	57⅝	54⅛
47¾	19⅛	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	1000	48	44⅝	48	44⅛
29⅝	12	..	Inland Steel	700	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	28⅞
5⅜	2	..	Inspriation Cop	1000	5¼	5	5¼	4⅝
4½	1¾	.15	Insuranshare Del	500	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
2½	1¼	..	Insuranshare Md	200	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
7¼	4⅛	..	Interboro Rap H	800	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
8⅜	2⅛	..	Interlake Iron	500	7¼	7	7⅛	7
2½	⅜	..	Intercon Rub	700	2½	2¼	2½	2¼
3⅜	⅞	..	Int Agr Corp	500	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
123½	75¾	6	Int Business M	300	121	119⅞	121	117
5½	2⅞	.20	Int Carriers	700	5½	5¼	5½	5⅛
25¼	6⅛	..	Int Cement	4800	23¾	22¾	23½	21¾
¾	⅛	..	Int Combustion	3000	½	⅜	⅜	½
6	1⅜	..	Int Combus pf	1000	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
4½	1⅞	..	Int Combus pf ct	300	1	1	1	..
35⅞	13⅝	.60	Int Harveser	12800	34⅜	33	34	32⅜
106⅝	80	7	Int Harvester pf	500	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	..
6¾	2½	..	Int Hydroelec	1600	6½	6⅜	6½	6¼
4⅛	1¼	..	Int Merc Marine	400	3⅝	3½	3½	3¼
15	6¾	..	Int Nickel	30500	14	13⅝	14	13⅛
10	2½	..	Int Paper 7%	90	9	9	9	9
3¼	½	..	Int Pap&Pow A	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
1⅝	¼	..	Int Pap&Pow B	300	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
1¼	¼	..	Int Pap&Pow C	300	1⅛	1	-	1
9⅝	2	..	Int Pap&P pf	5300	8½	8⅛	8⅜	8
4¾	1⅜	..	Int Rys Cen Am	60	4	4	4	4¾
14	4¼	..	Int Rys C A pf	40	12	11¾	11¾	12
22¾	13¾	1½	Int Salt	1000	22⅜	22	22⅜	21¾
43	24⅜	2	Int Shoe	500	43⅜	43	43⅝	42½
31¾	9¾	..	Int Silver	300	26¼	26¼	26¼	27⅛
50	24½	..	Int Silver pf	10	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	..
13¾	5⅛	..	Int Tel & Tel	17600	12⅝	12	12½	11¾
7	1½	..	Interstate Dept S	300	6	6	6	5¾
22¼	11	2	Island Crk Coal	700	22½	22	22	22¼
			—J—					
37½	23	3	Jewel Tea	400	36	36	36	35
32½	12¼	..	Johns Manville	3500	31⅜	29⅞	31⅜	29⅝
70	42	..	Johns Man pf	30	68	68	68	..
71	35	1	Jones & L'lin pf	20	73½	70	72½	70½
			—K—					
18⅜	6½	..	Kan C South	4300	18½	17⅝	18½	17¼
27	12	2	Kan C South pf	2000	28½	26	28½	25⅞
7	2⅝	..	Kaufmann D St	500	5½	5½	5½	5¼
13⅝	6⅞	..	Kayser J) & Co	1800	13	12¼	12¾	12¼
4	⅞	..	Kelly-Springfield	2000	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	3¼
10	3⅛	..	Kelvinator Corp	7500	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	9½
18⅛	7⅜	..	Kennecott Cop	16500	17½	16¾	17	16⅜
4⅛	1	..	Kinney & Co	200	3½	3½	3½	3
16⅞	4⅝	..	Kinney pf	50	16¾	16⅝	16¾	16½
11	5½	..	Kresge	3500	10½	10⅜	10½	10¼
30	14½	1	Kroger Groc & B	2800	27⅜	27	27⅛	26⅛
			—L—					
10½	3¾	..	Lee Rubber	3500	10¼	9½	10¼	9½
16	5⅞	..	Lehigh Port Cem	200	15½	15½	15½	15
3⅝	1	..	Lehigh Val Coal	900	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅝
6½	2½	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	500	5	5	5	5½
18⅞	8⅝	..	Lehigh Val RR	3500	18¼	17¼	18	17⅛
61½	37½	2.40	Lehman Corp	100	59¼	57⅝	59	58
22¾	4¾	..	Libbey-Owens-F	6300	22⅛	20⅝	22⅛	20⅜
21½	[illegible]	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	2600	19⅞	19⅜	19¾	19¼
20⅛	10	..	Lima Loco Wks	500	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	19
13¼	6¾	.40	Link-Belt	1000	13	12¾	12¾	12⅝
34⅞	10¼	..	Liquid Carbonic	4300	33⅞	29¾	33¼	29½
21½	8½	1	Loew's Inc	3000	18¼	17	17¾	16⅞
3½	1¾	..	Loft Inc	500	3⅜	2¾	3¼	2⅞
2¾	½	..	Long Bell Lum A	190	3¼	2⅞	3¼	2¾
38¾	19¼	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	300	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37
19⅝	13⅞	1¾	Louisville G&E A	500	17½	17⅜	17½	17⅜
48	21¼	..	Louisville & N	2500	47¼	44¼	47¼	44
2	⅝	..	Louisiana OR	500	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅝
9½	3½	..	Louisiana O R pf	20	9	9	9	9
12½	4	..	Ludlus Steel	2000	11¾	10⅞	11⅞	10⅞
			—M—					
21	2½	..	McCrory pf	8200	8	7⅞	8	..
5⅛	3	..	McGraw-Hill	400	5½	5	5½	..
26½	18	1⅜¶	McIntyre Porcu	7300	26	25¼	25¼	25⅝
80¾	44¼	4	McKeesport Tin	400	79⅜	78¼	79¼	76
1	¼	..	McLelland Stores	200	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
34	13½	1	Mack Trucks	3900	32⅝	29⅞	32	29¾
13½	5⅜	..	Magma Copper	200	13	13	13	12
3	⅞	..	Mallinson	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
3⅞	¼	..	Manati Sugar	10	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
7¾	⅜	..	Manati Sug pf	10	6	6	6	5
24¾	12	..	Man Elv gtd	70	24¾	20	24	20
15¾	6	..	Man Elv mg	6700	15¾	15	15½	14½
11½	5¼	..	Marine Mid	1400	7⅞	7⅜	7¾	7⅝
½	⅛	..	Market St Ry	60	½	½	½	..
14	6	1	Marlin-Rockwell	200	13	13	13	12⅝
1⅞	¼	..	Marmon Motor	4200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
12¼	4¼	..	Marshall Field	300	11½	10¾	11½	10¼
26⅞	14	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	1200	26⅝	25⅛	26	24½
25¼	9¾	1	May Dept Stores	300	23⅝	23	23⅝	22½
18	7	.60	Mesta Mach	200	15¾	15½	15¾	14⅞
4⅜	1⅝	..	Miami Cop	1200	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4
10⅛	3¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	1600	10⅝	9¾	10⅛	9⅞
11	3	..	Midland Steel	300	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	10
3⅛	⅞	..	Min Molirde	2400	2⅞	2½	2¾	2⅜
15¼	6	..	Min Moline pf	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
2⅛	½	..	Min SP & SSM	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3⅝	¾	..	Min SP & SSM pf	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
12½	5¾	..	Mo Kan & Tex	3700	12⅝	11½	12¼	11⅝
25⅜	11½	..	Mo K&T pf	2500	24½	23¼	24½	23
4⅜	1⅛	..	Mo Pacific	700	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
7	1⅝	..	Mo Pacific pf	600	5⅛	4⅞	5	4¾
13⅞	7	..	Mohawk Carpet	200	13⅜	13	13	13¼
44	25	1¼	Monsanto Chem	600	43	41¾	42⅞	40¾
24	8⅝	..	Montgom Ward	26800	22⅝	20⅞	22	20¾
½	⅛	..	Mother Lode	300	½	⅜	½	½
2	¼	..	Moto Met Gauge	1200	1⅜	1⅜	1¾	1¾
20	7¾	2	Motor Products	2700	19⅛	18	19	17
7⅜	1½	..	Motor Wheel	1800	7⅜	6¾	7⅜	6⅝
7⅛	1½	..	Mullins Mfg	2100	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	6⅞
19⅞	5	..	Mullins pf	900	18⅝	16	18⅝	..
14	5	..	Munsingwear	100	12	12	12	..
5½	1⅝	..	Murray Body	3200	5⅛	4¾	5¼	4⅝
			—N—					
43½	13	..	Nash Chat StL	390	43½	38½	43½	36¾
18⅞	11⅛	1	Nash Motors	8300	18⅞	17⅛	18⅛	17⅜

1933 Range High	1933 Range Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last May 23	Last May 22
5⅛	1⅛	..	Nat Acme	400	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
52¾	31½	2.60	Nat Biscuit	2500	50⅞	49⅞	50½	49⅝
17⅝	8⅛	..	Nat Cash Reg	23800	18	16⅛	18	15¾
20⅛	10½	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	4400	19¼	18⅝	19	18⅛
101	43¼	5	Nat Lead	200	99⅝	99	99⅛	..
110	101	7	Nat Lead pf A	100	110	110	110	..
95	55	6	Nat Lead pf B	100	93	93	93	..
15¼	6⅞	1	Nat Pow & Lt	6200	13⅝	13¼	13¼	12⅞
½	⅛	..	Nat Rys Mex 2pf	300	½	⅜	⅜	⅜
42½	18	.50	Nat Steel	14700	39½	37⅝	39¼	37¼
16⅝	4	..	Nat Supply	3400	16¾	14½	16¾	14¾
42	17	..	Nat Supply pf	480	45	40¼	44⅛	40
8½	1¼	..	Nat Surety	300	4	3⅝	4	3½
21⅜	6½	.60	Nat Tea	2300	20⅝	19	20¼	19
6	1⅛	..	Neisner Bros	600	7	6	7	..
9⅝	4	..	Nevada Cons Cop	300	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛
4⅛	1⅝	..	Newport Indus	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
29⅞	14	..	NY Central	26500	29⅛	27⅝	29⅛	27⅛
7¾	2⅛	..	NY Chi & StL	300	8	7⅝	8	7¼
13	2⅝	..	NY C & StL pf	3400	13⅝	11¾	13⅝	11⅝
120	100	5	NY & Harlem	10	117	117	117	177½
1⅜	⅛	..	NY Investors	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
23½	11⅛	..	NY NH & H	19400	23¼	21⅞	23	21½
42	18	..	NY NH & H pf	700	42	40	42	39½
13½	7⅝	..	NY Ont & W	900	12⅞	12	12¾	11¾
1	⅛	..	NY Rys pf	1400	1	1	1	⅞
8⅛	1¾	..	NY Shipbldg	200	6¾	6⅝	6¾	5¾
101	87¼	6	NY Steam 6%	10	87¼	87¼	87¼	..
26⅛	17⅛	1.10	eNoranda M	3700	25½	25	25	25
2¼	½	..	Norfolk & South	600	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
150	111½	8	Norfolk & West	100	150	150	150	..
83½	74	4	Norfolk & W pf	30	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	..
31½	15¼	8	aNorth American	8700	25⅞	24¾	25¾	24¾
8	4	..	No Am Aviation	7600	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	6½
8	5¼	..	No Ger Lloyd	100	5½	5½	5½	..
23½	9⅝	..	Northern Pacific	3200	23¼	22	23¼	21¼
2¾	1⅛	..	Norwalk Tire	200	2⅝	2⅜	2½	2¼
			—O—					
11⅜	4¾	.50e	Ohio Oil	17800	11¼	10⅜	11⅛	10⅞
⅜	1⅛	..	Oliver Farm Eq	1200	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3½
15⅝	3¼	..	Oliver F S ppf	200	13½	12¼	13¼	12⅝
4¾	1¾	..	Omnibus	300	4½	4⅜	4½	4¼
10¾	2½	..	Oppenheim Col	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
18½	10⅛	1	Otis Elevator	3700	17¼	16⅝	17	16½
102	93½	6	Otis Elev pf	20	100	100	100	..
6⅛	½	..	Otis Steel	300	5⅝	5⅛	5½	5⅛
19⅞	2¼	..	Otis Steel ppf	400	14⅝	14	14½	14⅝
75½	31½	2	Owens Ill Glass	23400	74⅝	69¼	74	68½
			—P—					
5	1⅝	..	Pacific Coast 1pf	10	5	5	5	4¼
31¼	20	2	Pacific Gas&El	3500	25¼	24½	25⅛	4⅝
43⅜	25¼	3	Pacific Lighting	1500	32¾	32	32	31
23	6	..	Pacific Mills	400	21¼	20½	21¼	20
82¼	65	6	Pacific Tel&Tel	30	79	78¼	74	..
4⅞	1¾	..	Packard Motor	19500	4⅝	4¼	4½	4⅜
1⅜	⅜	..	Panhandle P & R	300	1½	1½	1½	1½
17	6	..	Park & Tilford	100	15½	15½	15½	4
2⅞	¾	..	Park Utah	5600	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
2	⅜	..	Parmalee Trans	2000	2⅜	1⅝	2⅝	1¾
3⅝	1¼	..	Pathe Exch A	300	3⅝	3	3	3⅛
14⅝	5⅜	..	Patino Mines	600	12	11¾	11¾	11½
1¾	¾	..	Peerless Motor	300	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1½
45⅜	25½	1	Penick & Ford	300	44	43⅞	44	42½
5⅞	¾	..	Penn Dixie Cem	3500	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4¼
38⅜	19¼	1.20	Penney (JC)	4400	37	36¼	37	36
25½	13¾	2	Pennsylvania RR	14100	25	23¾	24⅞	23⅝
78	41⅜	5	Peoples Gas Lt&C	2500	60⅛	59¼	59¾	..
5¼	⅞	..	Peoria & Eastern	500	5½	4⅞	5½	..
15	3⅞	..	Pere Marquette	200	15¾	14½	15¾	13½
11	6½	..	ePt Milk	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
9¾	4⅝	..	Petroleum	3000	9⅛	8⅞	9	8¾
12	4½	..	Phelps Dodge	3800	11½	11	11⅝	11⅞
5⅝	2½	..	Phila & Reading	3500	5½	5⅛	5¼	4⅞
13¾	4¾	..	Phillips Pet	26800	13	12½	12½	12⅞
17	4	..	Pierce-Arrow pf	300	11½	11¼	11½	..
⅞	¼	..	Pierce Oil	6400	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	1
9¼	3⅞	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
1½	⅜	..	Pierce Pet	200	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
23⅝	9⅜	1	Pillsbury Flour	400	21½	20½	21½	20¼
40⅛	17	..	Pitts Coal pf	200	40	40	40	40
6⅛	1⅞	..	Pitts Screw&Bolt	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
35	10¼	..	Pitts Steel pf	30	35	35	35	..
3⅜	¾	..	Pitts United	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
44½	15¾	..	Pitts United pf	20	44¾	42¾	44¾	42
98½	98½	7	Pitts Yg & A pf	10	98½	98½	98½	..
3¾	⅜	..	Pittston Co	120	3	2¾	2¾	3
13½	6¾	..	Plymouth Oil	19800	13¼	12⅝	13⅛	12½
8	1¾	..	Poor & Co B	400	7¾	7⅝	7½	7⅛
16¼	4	..	Postal Tel pf	1400	14½	13¼	14	13
9½	5	..	Prairie Oil&Gas	1400	9½	9	9½	..
13½	7	..	Prairie Pipe Line	100	13½	13½	13½	13¼
2⅜	⅝	..	Pressed Steel Car	300	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
40	19⅝	1.50	Procter & Gam	4300	39⅞	38¾	39⅞	39⅛
104½	97	5	Procter & G pf	100	101⅞	100½	101⅞	101⅞
2	¼	..	Prod & Refiners	500	1½	1½	1½	1½
8	3	..	Prod & Ref pf	100	8½	8½	8½	..
55¼	33¼	2.80	Public Service	5200	47½	46⅜	47½	46¼
88½	68	5	Pub Serv 5%	100	78	78	78	78
101⅜	80	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	92	92	92	..
103½	89½	5	Pub Serv E&G pf	100	95	95	95	..
36	18	3	Pullman	2800	34⅞	33¾	34½	33¾
8⅝	2½	..	Pure Oil	19800	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8⅛
62	30	2	Pure Oil pf	110	57	54½	57	55
19¾	5⅞	1	Purity Bakeries	3600	19¾	17¼	19⅝	17
			—R—					
8¼	3	..	Radio Corp Amer	24800	7½	7	7⅜	7
26	13¼	..	Radio pf A	700	23½	23	23½	..
18¼	6½	..	Radio pf B	6100	16¾	15¾	16½	15¼
3⅜	1	..	Radio-Keith-O	600	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
13¾	4½	..	RR Securities	200	14½	13¾	14½	..
15⅝	5	.60	Raybestos Man	5600	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	15⅜
44⅝	23½	1	Reading	800	44⅝	42¼	44⅝	40¼
31¼	25	2	Reading 1pf	300	31¼	31	1¾	31
31½	23½	2	Reading 2pf	300	03½	30	30½	30½
15½	5½	..	Real Silk Hosiery	300	13⅝	13½	13½	13
2½	¼	..	Reis & Co	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
6½	26	..	Remington Rand	2900	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	5½
25	7½	..	RemRand 1pf	300	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
5¼	1¾	..	Reo Motors	5400	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜
15½	4	..	Republic I & S	14200	14⅞	14⅛	14½	13¾
34	9	..	Repub I&S pf	4600	34⅜	31¾	34	31¾
6⅝	1¼	..	Revere Cop&Br	100	6	6	6	6
13	6	1	Reynolds Metal	1000	12⅝	12	12¼	11⅞
9¾	1½	..	Reynolds Spring	300	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
6¾	2	..	Rossia Ins Co Am	1500	5⅞	5½	5¾	5⅜
1¼	¼	..	Richfield Oil	6800	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
26¼	17⅞	..	Royal Dutch	400	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24¼
			—S—					
51½	28	3	Safeway Stores	5600	49⅛	46⅞	49⅛	47
97½	80¼	7	Safeway S 7%	10	96½	96½	96½	..
18⅝	6⅛	..	St Joseph Lead	3600	17½	16⅞	17⅛	16⅝
2½	⅞	..	StL & SF	2500	2	1⅞	2	1⅝
3	1	..	StL & SF pf	100	2½	2½	2½	2¼
¾	¼	..	Seaboard Air L	3600	¾	⅝	¾	⅝
1½	⅜	..	Seaboard A L pf	600	1½	1⅜	1½	1¼
32	15	.60†	Seaboard Oil	9800	31¼	30¼	30½	30½
28⅜	12½	..	Sears Roebuck	14600	27¼	26	26¾	25¾
4½	1½	..	Servel Inc	8600	4¼	4	4	4
10	1½	..	Sharon Stl Hoop	2100	9	8⅜	9	8¼
10⅜	5¾	.24	Shattuck (FG)	4500	9¾	8½	9¼	8¼
7⅝	4	..	Shell Union Oil	14600	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
12⅝	4⅝	..	Simmons	2800	12¼	10⅞	10⅞	10½
9¾	4⅞	.25	Simms Petroleum	500	9½	9½	9½	9½
6⅞	3	..	Skelly Oil	4600	6¾	6½	6½	6¼
20½	7	..	Sloss Sheffield	100	20	20	20	..
30	8¼	..	Sloss Shef pf	10	28	28	28	..
4	⅝	..	Snider Packing	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
11	6	..	Socony Vacuum	23100	10¼	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
28	17½	2	So Calif Edison	1800	21	20⅛	20⅞	20½
24¼	11⅛	..	Southern Pacific	12900	23½	22⅜	23⅜	22¼
30⅞	15⅞	1.60	So P Rico Sugar	800	29⅞	27⅝	29½	27⅜
16⅝	4⅛	..	Southern Ry	17900	16⅝	15⅜	16⅜	15⅛
22	5⅞	..	Southern Ry pf	4200	22⅜	20	22⅜	19⅜

1933 Range High	1933 Range Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last May 23	Last May 22
6	6	..	Spang Chalfant	20	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
33	17½	..	Spang Chal pf	20	33	30	33	..
4⅝	¾	..	Sparks-Withing	2500	4⅛	4	4	4
3⅞	2⅛	..	Sperry Corp	7800	4⅜	4½	4⅝	4⅝
14	7½	.60	Spencer Kellogg	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
6⅛	1	..	Spieg May Stern	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
19½	13⅝	1	Stand Brands	6800	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	17⅝
15¾	5⅛	..	Stand Gas & El	5400	11¾	10½	11⅜	11
25	8⅝	4	Stand G&E pf	2100	15⅞	14	15⅜	14½
46½	20	7	Stand G&E 7%	300	36	34	36	32¼
1⅜	½	..	Stand Investing	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
31⅞	19½	1	Stand Oil Calif	11400	31⅜	30¼	31⅜	30½
101	92½	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	100	99½	99½	99½	..
19	12¾	..	Stand Oil Kan	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
35⅜	22¾	1	Stand Oil NJ	15800	34⅝	33½	34⅜	34
9	4	..	Starrett Co	400	9	8¾	8¾	..
2⅜	⅝	..	Sterling Secur	2500	2¼	1⅞	2⅛	1¾
5⅝	1½	..	Sterling pf	1900	5¼	4⅞	5¼	4⅞
35	20	..	Sterling cv pf	600	35	33⅛	35	..
7⅞	2½	..	Stewart Warner	2700	6⅝	5⅝	6	5⅝
16½	5¾	..	Stone & Webster	9800	14¼	13½	14	13½
8¼	1½	..	Studebaker	3100	4¼	3⅞	4	4
34⅞	4	..	Studebaker pf	10	20	20	20	20
41	35	1‡	Sun Oil	100	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
19⅞	7½	.50	Superheater	200	18½	18¼	18½	18
3⅛	¾	..	Superior Oil	18700	3⅛	2⅝	3	2½
9	2	..	Superior Steel	4800	9	8¼	8⅞	7¾
3⅝	1	..	Sweets Co Amer	200	3½	3	3½	..
1½	⅛	..	Symington	100	1	1	1	1
2½	¼	..	Symington A	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅞
			—T—					
13½	8⅛	1	Telautograph	200	11¾	11½	11¾	11⅛
....	....	..	Tennessee Corp	400	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅝
19	10¾	1	Texas Corp	32600	18¾	18	18⅝	18
27⅛	15⅛	1	Texas Gulf Sul	6600	27⅛	25⅞	26¾	25¼
3⅝	1⅛	..	Texas & Pac Coal	400	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
7¾	3½	..	Texas & P Land	10800	8	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
15¾	5	..	Thatcher Mfg	2400	14½	13	14⅜	12½
3⅛	1	..	Tremoid	200	3	2⅞	3	2¾
6¾	4½	..	Third Ave Ry	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	5¾
10⅝	5⅝	..	Thompson Prod	2600	10½	9¾	10½	9¾
3⅛	½	..	Thompson Star	2100	3	2⅝	2¾	2½
6¼	3⅛	..	Tide Water Asso	14200	6¼	5⅞	6	5⅝
44⅛	23½	..	Tide W Asso pf	800	38¼	36	38¼	37
13⅞	9¾	..	Tide water Oil	100	13⅛	13	13⅛	12
5	1½	..	Timken-Detroit	3800	4⅝	4¼	4½	4
24¾	13¾	.60	Timken Roller	6200	22⅞	21⅝	22⅝	21½
6⅝	7⅝	..	Transaberica	6700	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5⅝
6	2¾	..	Tri Continental	4700	5½	5⅛	5⅝	5¼
30⅞	20⅛	2.50	Trico Products	1500	29⅞	28⅜	29¼	28
2⅝	½	..	Truax Traer Coal	400	2½	2	2	2
7⅝	2	..	Truscon Steel	1200	7	6½	7	6¼
			—U—					
2⅞	¾	..	Ulen & Co	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
26½	9¼	.50	Underwd El Fish	800	25¾	24½	25¾	23¼
36	19¾	1	Union Carbide	19200	34⅞	33¾	34⅞	33
14	8½	1	Union Oil Calif	13100	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	14
93¾	61¼	6	Union Pacific	11200	93¾	89⅝	93½	89⅛
69	56	4	Union Pacific pf	100	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	67½
30½	16½	..	United Air & Tr	68900	28½	27⅛	28⅛	27
7	3	..	United Am Bosch	300	7	6¼	7	..
25⅜	13½	1.60	United Biscuit	2400	24⅝	23⅝	23⅞	23½
20¾	10¼	..	United Carbon	4600	20¼	19⅝	20¼	18⅝
10⅛	4⅞	.40	United Corp	26800	8½	8⅛	8⅜	8
37½	24⅞	3	United Corp pf	500	35¼	34½	35¼	34
3	¾	..	United Dyewood	100	2¾	2⅝	2¾	..
4¼	1	..	United El Coal	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3½
50⅞	23¼	2	United Fruit	4200	49⅜	46¾	49⅜	46¾
20¾	14	1.20	United Gas Im	10200	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	18½
8¼	3½	..	United Piece Dye	3400	8½	7	8¼	7
74½	50	6½	United P Dye pf	30	66	60	66	..
1¼	⅜	..	US Express	3400	1¼	⅞	1	1
8	3⅛	..	US & For Sec	900	8	7¾	7¾	8
65	36½	..	US & For S pf	100	66	66	66	..
16¾	7	..	US Freight	300	15	14⅞	15	14
38¾	18	1	US Gypsum	700	36¾	35⅞	36¾	35
112	101¼	7	US Gypsum pf	100	112	112	112	..
6½	1⅜	..	US Hoffman M	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5
33⅞	13½	..	US Indus Alco	6600	33¾	31¼	33⅜	29¼
12¾	2⅝	..	US Leather	7800	13¼	11¾	13⅛	11⅞
22½	4¼	..	US Leather A	9600	22½	20½	22⅜	20
14¼	6⅛	½	US Pipe & Fdry	800	13¼	12¾	13¼	12⅝
9⅝	2½	..	US Realty	4400	8⅝	8	8½	7½
9⅝	2⅞	..	US Rubber	2800	9½	8½	9⅜	8½
23⅝	5½	..	US Rubber 1pf	4600	23¾	20⅞	23	20½
43⅞	13½	1	US Smelt R & M	1800	37¾	36⅜	37⅜	35¾
50¼	23⅝	..	US Steel	67200	49½	48¼	49½	47⅜
88¼	53	2	US Steel pf	4500	88¼	85½	37¾	84⅞
19½	10	..	Univ Pictures pf	40	19½	19	19½	17
2¾	¼	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	4100	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	2⅛
5	1⅞	..	Utilities P&Lt A	6500	4¼	4	4⅛	4⅛
			—V—					
1⅛	⅜	..	Vadsco Sales	800	1	⅞	⅞	1
21⅛	7⅝	..	Vanadium	6800	19⅞	19½	19⅝	18½
4⅛	1⅝	..	Van Raalte	200	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	4
3⅜	⅝	..	Va-Caro Chem	1800	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¼
14½	3⅞	..	Var C Chem 6%	1200	12	1¾	12	11
42½	12¾	..	Vulcan Detin	1040	39	37⅜	38⅛	36
88	57	7	Vulcan pf	110	88	85½	88	85
			—W—					
2¾	1½	..	Wabash RR	400	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2¼
3½	1⅛	..	Wabash pf A	900	3½	3¼	3½	3¼
8⅞	5⅝	..	Waldorf System	600	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7⅜
4⅜	1	..	Walworth	1400	4¼	3¾	4¼	3⅝
2½	⅝	..	Ward Baking B	1100	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
23⅞	11½	1	Ward Baking pf	900	23	22	23	22
3¾	1	..	Warner Bros A	9600	3⅛	2¾	3⅛	2¾
1⅜	⅝	..	Warner Quinlan	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
12½	2½	..	Warren Bros	11100	13⅝	12½	13¼	12¼
26½	7½	..	Warren cv pf	28000	24⅞	23¾	24⅞	24
17⅛	5	..	Warren F & P	4400	16	15½	16	15
2	½	..	Wells Fargo Exp	290	1½	1½	1½	1½
19⅛	5	.50	Wesson Oil	800	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	18½
51½	30	7	W Penn El A	20	47½	47	47½	47⅞
63	32	7	W Penn El 7%	10	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55
101	81	6	W Penn Pw 6%	30	93½	93½	93½	93
110	92	7	W Penn Pw 7%	20	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	100½
7⅞	2½	..	Westn Dairy P A	100	7	7	7	6¼
2⅞	⅞	..	Westn Dairy P B	1200	2⅝	2¼	2½	2¼
11⅞	4	..	Westn Maryland	4100	11	10½	11	10
14⅝	6½	..	Westn Md 2pf	1200	14¾	13½	14⅝	12½
3¾	1	..	Westn Pacific	2400	4	3½	3½	3½
7⅛	1⅞	..	Westn Pac pf	2900	7⅝	6¾	7⅛	6¾
43⅞	17¼	..	Westn Union	18400	42⅝	39¾	41⅞	39¼
24⅝	11⅞	1	Westing Air Br	1800	24¼	23½	24	22⅛
39	19⅝	..	Westing Elec	17600	37⅝	35⅝	37⅜	35¾
76	60½	3½	Westing El pf	10	78	78	78	..
10¼	3½	..	Westn El Instru	600	9¾	9½	9½	9½
14¾	5	.40	Westvaco Chlor	400	14	13¾	14	..
14½	7½	..	Wheeling Steel	100	16	16	16	..
23½	11⅝	2	White Rock	800	23½	21¼	23½	21
2¼	½	..	White Sew M	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
6⅛	1⅛	..	WhiteSew M pf	100	6	6	6	6
4½	2	..	Wilcox Oil & G	1200	4½	4	4½	3⅞
6	⅞	..	Wilson & Co	3900	5¾	5⅛	5⅝	5½
15⅞	4	..	Wilson & Co A	3400	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	14
49	19	..	Wilson & C pf	1400	48	44	47	44¾
38	25⅛	2.40	Woolworth	17600	37⅛	36⅜	36¾	36⅛
26	8	..	Worthington Pump	6800	24⅝	22½	24½	22¾
33	14	..	Wor Pump B	400	31	31	31	..
50	34	3	Wrigley	400	47⅞	47	47⅞	47
			—Y—					
14¾	7	.60	Yale & Towne	100	14	14	14	13⅞
6	2⅛	..	Yellow Truck	9200	5¾	5¼	5⅜	5¼
10½	3½	..	Young Sp & W	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
24⅛	7½	..	Youngstown	6900	23¾	22⅞	23¼	22⅞
			—Z—					
1⅞	½	..	Zenith Radio	400	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPaid this year. cPayable in scrip. dLast payment.

Long-Term Debt Of Country Put At $18,000,000,000

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23—Standing out against a background of mounting tax delinquencies, excessive borrowing and failure of banks containing public funds, the total long-term debt of state and local governments in the United States reached $18,685,000,000 this year, according to the Twentieth Century Fund. It released today a summary of a special report covering state and local government indebtedness, in connection with its general survey of internal debts in the United States.

The present debt total for states and communities within their boundaries compares with $17,000,000,000 in 1929 and $4,800,000,000 in 1914, and represents 14.7 of the nation's long-term debt burden.

Only two billions of the total were state debts, while $14,561,000,000 were those of local public agencies. Local and state long-term obligations are 13 per cent above the peak boom year of 1929, about double what they were in 1922 and almost four times their 1914 level.

Expressed in terms of taxable wealth in the United States, our state and local governments are more than twice as heavily burdened in debts now as in 1922.

Almost 7 per cent of the nation's wealth is represented by these debts now, compared with 3 per cent in 1922.

The total annual service cost on the local and state debts amounts to $1,500,000,000, compared with half a billion dollars in 1914, the report states, adding that interest charges comprised $887,000,000 and retirements $607,000,000 of the total debt service in 1932. Total tax collections for all states and smaller political units increased almost 70 per cent from 1922 to 1932, while the debt service charges went up about 100 per cent.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Strong; specialty issues buoyant.

Bonds: Firm; rails, rally.

Curb: Strong; industrials lead rise.

Foreign exchanges: Firm; sterling advances.

Cotton: Higher; firm stock and grain markets; general buying.

Sugar: Quiet; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Higher; increased speculative buying.

Corn: Strong; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Steady with lower tendency.

Hogs: 10-15c lower; early top $5, most sales $4.90 down.

Foreign

London: Business on the stock exchange today was dull during most of the session. Speculative stocks hardened in the afternoon, with transatlantic issues sharing in the upward trend.

Paris: Although prices on the Bourse were steady, transactions were small. International issues continued to advance and the market closed firm.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.67⅞	.68⅞	.67⅞	.68⅝	+1⅞
July	.69½	.70⅞	.69½	.70½	+2
September	.71⅛	.72¾	.71	.72	+2¼
Corn					
May	.43⅝	.44	.43⅝	.43⅝	+1⅜
July	.45	.46	.45	.45¾	+1⅜
September	.46¾	.47⅞	.46¼	.47¾	+1½
Oats					
May	.24	.24¾	.24	.24½	+ ¾
July	.25¼	.25¼	.24¼	.25¼	+1¼
September	.25½	.25¾	.24⅝	.25¾	+1⅜
Lard					
May	6.40	....	....	....	+ .28
July	6.45	6.50	6.45	6.50	+ .25
September	6.60	6.72	6.60	6.72	+ .32

London Quotations

LONDON, May 23 (AP)—Consols for money today were 71⅞, De Beers 5⅛ and Rand Mines 6⅛. Money was ⅝ per cent and discount rates—short bills, 7-16@½, and three-month bills, ½ per cent.

Wage Pendulum Swings Upward In New England

By the Associated Press

The wage pendulum still swings upward. Six manufacturing concerns in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, employing nearly 5000 workers, announce pay increases ranging from 5 to 15 per cent.

The Stillwater Worsted Company of Burrillville, R. I., announces a 12½ per cent increase in all departments, effective at once. The company employs several hundred.

In Woonsocket, R. I., the Branch River Combing Company announces a 10 per cent increase for its 500 workers, effective next Monday. The Jules Desurmont Worsted Company, of the same city, announces a 12½ per cent wage increase for its 660 employees, effective immediately. Other mills in the city said they expected to take similar action.

In Nashua, N. H, the Nashua Manufacturing Company which employs 2500 workers, announces increases to be made on a sliding scale basis, the percentage increases varying in different departments of the mill. The company manufactures cotton goods and, besides the mill here, operates a plant in Lowell, Mass. The increase goes into effect next Monday.

In Pittsfield, Mass., Berkshire Woolen Company officials said their 400 employees would receive a 10 per cent increase in pay, and in Fitchburg the 250 employees of the Asher Pant Company were notified of raises ranging from 5 to 15 per cent.

Some of the plants had reduced wages several times during the last three years

Pennsylvania Road Orders

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—Allocation of the Pennsylvania Railroad's order for 23,500 tons of steel rail was announced today. United States Steel Corporation gets 12,460 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corporation 9790 tons and Inland Steel 1250 tons.

Seek to Supply Investors With Additional Facts

Stock Exchange Officials Endeavoring to Add to Safeguards

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—Methods to provide the investor with additional safeguards, by supplying him with more facts, are being studied by officials of the Stock Exchange.

In a questionnaire addressed to companies whose securities are listed on the "big board," the Stock Exchange made some inquiries about audits and accounting practices.

Certain phases of the subject were analyzed collectively in a letter transmitted to Mr. Richard Whitney, president of the exchange, by several international certified public accounting firms. Among the firms which signed the letter, it was understood, were Arthur Anderson & Co., Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, Price, Waterhouse & Co., Haskins & Sells, and Borrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co.

Commenting on an important point of the Exchange questionnaire, the accounting firms state:

"We fully recognize the importance of defining the responsibility of auditors and of bringing about a proper understanding on the part of the investing public of the scope and significance of financial audits, to the end that their importance should not be underrated nor their protective value exaggerated in the minds of investors.

"The cost of an audit so extensive as to safeguard against all risks would be prohibitive; and the problem is, therefore, to develop a general scheme of examination of accounts under which reasonably adequate safeguards may be secured at a cost that will be within the limit of a prudent economy."

The essential point in the job of corralling facts for the investor—as the auditors see it—is to "guard against any substantial overstatement of income, and this can be reasonably assured by the auditor satisfying himself of the correctness of the balance sheets at the beginning and end of the period covered by his examination, and reviewing the important transactions during the year."

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans Stock Exch	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾	1¾	3
Bar silver	33⅜c	33⅜c	27¾c
Time loans—60 to 90 days	1	1	1½
4 to 6 months	1 @1½	1 @1½	1½

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½	1 @ ⅞
4 months	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1⅛@1
6 months	1⅛@1	1⅛@1	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

Call money	⅝%	⅝%	1%
Short bills	7-16@ ½	7-16@ ½	1⅛@1⅛
3 mos bills	½@ [illegible]	½@ [illegible]	1⅛@1⅛
Bar gold	122s 6d	122s 7d	112s 10d
Bar silver	18⅞d	18¾d	16⅝d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾@2¼	1¾@2¼	3½

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3½	Sofia	8
Cleveland	3½	Calcutta	3½
Dallas	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	6
Minneapolis	3½	Lisbon	6½
New York	3	London	2
Philadelphia	3½	Madrid	6
Richmond	3½	Oslo	4
Amsterdam	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	3½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	5½
Athens	9	Rome	4
Berlin	4	Tokyo	4.38
Berne	2	Stockholm	3½
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	
Europe			
Sterling: Cables	$3.91⅝	$3.89¾	$4.8665
France—franc	.0456	.0454	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1613	.1600	.139
Italy—lira	.0603	.0606	.0526
Germany—mark	.2711	.2705	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1570	.1570	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0375	.0375	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1747	.1732	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0175	.0175	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0060	.0060	.129
Holland—florin	.4665	.4629	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1800	.1800	.1749
Norway—krone	.1980	.1975	.268
Poland—zloty	.1350	.1350	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0368	.0368	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0072	.0072	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0990	.0978	.193
Sweden—krona	.2010	.2000	.268
Switz'land—franc	.2236	.2225	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0160	.0160	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2700	.2725	*
Shanghai—tael	.2436	.2425	*
India—rupee	.2950	.2940	.3650
Japan—yen	.2387½	.2375	.4984
Java—florin	.4665	.4630	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5012½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4537½	.4550	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2973	.2956	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0764	.0765	.1196
Chile—peso	.0605	.0605	.12165
Colombia—peso	.8850	.8850	.9733
Peru—sol	.1725	.1725	.2800
Uruguay—peso	.5500	.5500	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8750	.8725	1.00

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	25⅛	28⅛	Manhattan	22	24½
City	28¾	31¾	Public	25	28
Commercial	135	143	Textile	29½	32½
Fifth Av	1250	1300	Trade Bank	13	18
First, N Y	1350	1400			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	60	65	Fulton	230	260
Banca C I	142	160	Guaranty	277	285
Bk NY&T.	307	318	Irving	19	21
Bronx	8	12	Kings Co	1900	2000
Brooklyn	97	102	Law Tle&G	1	2
Cn Hanover	130	135	M'facturers	15½	17½
Chemical	37	40	New York	87	90
County	26	28	Title Guar.	23½	26½
Empire	19½	21½	Unit States	1480	1530

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	25½	28½	Merchants	275	..
N Shawmut	25½	28½	Second Nat	92	98

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cent Repub	½	1	Harris T&S	248	262
First Nat	96	98	Northern Tr	340	350
Cent Ill Bk	66	68			

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	30	34	Home	17¼	19½
Am Allianc	12½	15½	North River	13⅝	15⅝
Gt Amer	14½	17¼	Spgfld Fire	70	75
Hartford	40	44	U S Fire	24½	26½

Financial: News and Comment

Trade in Cotton Cloth Continues At a Rapid Pace

Good Retail Response to Promotion Week—Sales Exceed Expectations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 23—After a two-day "breathing spell" during which business was limited to a steady stream of relatively small orders, the primary cotton cloth market resumed its vigorous scale of trading which characterized it during the preceding week.

There were many individual sales of from 20,000 to 35,000 pieces, that is, of 1,200,000 to 2,100,000 yards each, and the volume for last Wednesday was said to have been better than any day of the week before.

Trading continued heavy for the balance of the week piling up a total of only slightly less than the week ended May 13. It is now said that the estimate of 200,000,000 yards sales of that week was very conservative and that the business was nearly four times production. The transactions for the month of May bid fair to exceed those of any month for the last several years.

Many of the orders taken last week are said to have already reflected the exceedingly good retail response to Cotton Week promotions. Converters were getting so many hurry up repeat orders as to have nearly exhausted their stocks of finished goods and they have called on finishers to expedite delivery on work in process and have placed new orders of gray goods.

Promotion Successful

The Cotton Week promotion has been the most successful of any yet held. Retailers all over the country pushed it with enthusiasm and many bargain offerings. The public responded so well that many buyers had to await the receipt of reorders by the stores. Many dress cutters sold all the made up goods and took reorders for rush deliveries. The hand-to-mouth buying of recent years has caught nearly all dealers unprepared with the actual business available.

Large printers have been offered premiums on all the goods they can deliver on or before June 15. June 10 has heretofore been the "dead line" for delivery of goods for the summer season. Converters have found that this season will extend beyond the usual date. Reports indicate that retailers expect the Cotton Week promotion to stimulate their trade throughout July.

The proposal of the Cotton Textile Institute to support the pending legislation to limit hours and wages and make them uniform throughout the industry is gaining adherence of more mills daily. More than 20,000,000 spindles, which is over two-thirds of the spindles in place, have registered official approval, and there are said to be a number of mills that have voiced assent but have not yet officially joined the movement.

President Sloane of the institute is slated to confer with Administration officials on or about May 24 and hopes to report the adherence of very close to 100 per cent of all active spindles to the plant. It is expected that the conference will succeed in completing all the necessary details so that the plan may be put into practical operation on or about July 15. If that program carries through, the cotton industry will be among the first if not actually the first to function under the new law.

Print Cloth Sales Heavy

In the print cloth division sales were very heavy and prices were again advanced to 6¾c for the 39-inch 4.00-yard 80x80s, 4⅝c for the 38½-inch 5.85-yard 64x60s and 4⅛c for the 6.25-yard 60x48s. Prices were advanced on narrow print cloths, particularly on the 25-inch 10.55-yard 56x44s and the 11.00-yard 52x44s, which sold at 2⅝c and 2½c, respectively.

Carded broadcloths were also active and strong. The leader in volume was the 36½-inch 5.00-yard 80x60s, which sold at 5⅛c. Narrow sheetings were strong, being bought by the bag trade, the covering trade, as well as by converters. Advances were particularly notable in the 40-inch lighter weight goods.

The business in fancy cottons has included various piqués, both wide and narrow wale, and high count lawns, voiles and pongees. The increase in prices has brought a demand for momie crepes to meet the broader demand for cheap fabrics. Large quantities have been sold up to and including September delivery.

There has been a wider inquiry for plain cotton and silk fabrics using canton silk for filling.

Cotton ducks were generally advanced last week as good trading developed. Practically all houses are selling only May, June and July deliveries. Later deliveries await developments of the pending legislation.

Olympia Theaters Solvent

In a report filed yesterday, Judge Winfred H. Whiting of the Superior Court, dealing with the receivership of the Olympia Theaters, Inc., and the Olympia Operating Company, reveals that during 1932 theaters in New England controlled by the Paramount Publix Corporation, more than 220 in number, received in admissions about $10,000,000, or between $225,000 and $230,000 a week. The judge finds that the Olympia Theaters, Inc., and the operating company were solvent on a fair valuation of their assets as going concerns and that the affairs of each were so entwined that the solvency of one depended upon the solvency of the other.

Crude Oil Output Declines

Daily average production of crude oil in the United States in the week ended May 20 total 2,929,131 barrels, a decrease of 85,053 barrels from the preceding week according to Oil & Gas Journal.

Insolvencies Decline

Last week's business insolvencies totaled 429, compared with 437 in the previous week and 720 in the like week last year, Dunn & Bradstreet reported.

Park & Tilford, Inc.

Park & Tilford, Inc., reports for the quarter ended March 31, estimated net loss of $28,460 after charges, compared with a net loss of $128,413 in the first quarter of 1932.

Commercial Solvents Holds Strong Position in Industry

Working Capital Ample, Inventory Values Rising, Plants in Excellent Condition—Diversification Looks to Future—Dividends Maintained

By G. R. ERICSON

The chemical companies have been able to show better results on the average during the period of declining earnings than most other departments of industry, due chiefly to the relatively stable prices for their products.

Statistics of the Department of Labor show that in 1932 the drop in the average price for all commodities was about 11 per cent, while chemical prices fell approximately only 3 per cent in that year.

A beneficiary of this favorable development was Commercial Solvents Corporation, ranking as the largest domestic producer of butanol, a leading quality solvent which is used as an intermediate chemical in the production of lacquers.

Organized in 1919, to acquire government plants and laboratories formerly used in the manufacture of wartime material, Commercial Solvents before long became one of the leading units in the chemical industry.

Although butanol, the original product under exclusive patent rights, still furnishes the largest part of the company's revenues, it has broadened its activities through research and acquisition, and is now an important producer of acetone, ethyl alchol, carbon dioxide, and methanol.

Since 1924, the company has been a substantial earner, showing an average of over $2,000,000 net in the nine years to 1932 inclusive. A 39-per cent decline in net income occurred in 1932, but the company maintained its dividend of 60 cents annually, drawing down surplus by the comparatively small amount of $235,781.

Plants in Good Condition

The company has large plants on 46 acres owned in fee at Terre Haute, Ind., and on 37 acres owned in Peoria, Ill. At both places are modern buildings and equipment, waste recovery plants and extensive chemical laboratories, the 1932 report says, all of which are kept in excellent physical condition.

Both plants are close to the corn growing area, in view of the fact that corn is the chief raw product used in the conversion of the starch content of that grain into normal butyl alcohol by fermentation.

Annual capacity of the two plants is 60,000,000 pounds of butanol, 30,000,000 pounds of acetone, 20,000,000 pounds of methanol and 10,000,000 pounds of ethyl alcohol. The excess carbon dioxide gas produced is sufficient to make about 30,000 tons of "dry ice" a year. After extraction of the starch contests of the corn, the residue is made into commercially salable crude corn oil and cattle feed meal.

Butanol is used chiefly in making lacquers used by the automobile and furniture trades, though the shellac, varnish, rayon, artificial leather and chemical trades are also outlets. Acetone goes into the making of artificial silk and photographic films, safety glass, dye solvent, paint removers and absorbent for acetylene gas. Ethyl alcohol is used in making ethyl acetate, anti-freeze and as a solvent, while methanol goes into the manufacture of formaldehyde, synthetic resins, flavors, perfumes and dye intermediates. Other products are butalyde, butyl acetate, butyl stearate, dibutyl phthalate and diacetone.

In 1929 the company acquired the Commercial Pigments Corp. which manufactures titanium oxide, used in making paints, enamels and lacquers. This company was merged with the lithopone and dry color businesses of Crasselli Chemical Co. in 1931 under the name, Krebs Pigment & Color Corp., Commercial Solvents holding 30 per cent and du Pont 70 per cent of the controlling stock.

Further diversification was obtained in 1930 by the formation of the Resinox Corporation, as a plastic subsidiary, 50 per cent of whose stock was sold to Corn Products Refining Company. The Resinox plant at Metuchen, N. J., makes resins, resin varnishes and plastics. Thus when the Weizmann patents for the making of butyl alcohol expire in 1936 and when the production of synthetic butyl alcohol by Union Carbide furnishes severer competition, Commercial Solvents' diversification through entry into other fields will stand it in good stead. However, it is patent that the virtual monopoly hitherto held by Commercial Solvents is now lost, in view of the entry into the synthetic field of alcohols by Union Carbide, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, du Pont and Petroleum Chemical Corporation.

Earning Power

Prior to 1930, the company experienced a sharp expansion in sales and earnings, net income rising from $1,707,791 steadily in 1926 to $3,667,402, equal to $1.45 a share on 2,532,428 shares. Since then, reflecting the recession in industrial activity, particularly in the automotive trades, net earnings have decreased to $2,717,000 in 1930, to $2,118,318 in 1931 and to $1,282,343 in 1932. These earnings were equal to $1.07 a share on 2,529,725 shares in 1930, to 84 cents a share on 2,530,126 shares in 1931 and to 56 cents a share on 2,530,255 shares in 1932.

The current recovery in industrial operations is undoubtedly aiding Solvents' earning power. Net for the first quarter of this year of $224,758 after taxes, charges and reserves was equal to nine cents a share on the stock compared with 11 cents a share in the like 1932 quarter.

Commercial Solvents is in good financial condition. It has current assets of $6,328,685, against only $320,537 of current liabilities. Working capital of $6,000,000 was only about $300,000 less than a year ago. There is no funded debt and no preferred stock. The company's comparatively large inventory of $3,206,000 is a very desirable asset in a time of rising prices like the present.

The company shows 27,323 holders of its stock on the books, compared with 22,446 at the end of 1931. Dividends of 60 cents a year are being paid. At current market prices of 16½ the yield is less than 4 per cent. The high for the stock this year was 18¼ and the low 9.

A Window in Wall Street

Politico-Economic Dilemma

SOMETHING that's more than a tempest in a teapot has developed in connection with the Government's need for several million pounds of cement to be used in the construction of the Hoover Dam. A short time ago Secretary of the Interior Ickes in opening bids for 400,000 barrels of special cement found that the several bids were identical in price, $1.55 a barrel, and 31 cents a barrel higher than cement contracts awarded last September. His ire aroused, he attacked the "cement trust" and even threatened to build a federal cement mill. Students of the situation in the capital point to the Administration's drive for higher prices and against cutthroat competition, a policy with which the Secretary's pronouncements do not seem to agree. It was recalled that the industry lost about $25,000,000 in the aggregate in 1932 and that current prices are still far below the 1926 level which President Roosevelt's advisers regard as a desirable average. Is the Secretary caught on the horns of a politico-economic dilemma? It is not hard to see the need on the one hand of doing a big construction job at as low a price as is consistent with sound engineering standards, and on the other of adhering to President Roosevelt's call for higher prices.

A One-Cent Year

The annual report of the biggest oil company on the western hemisphere, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, showing net earnings equivalent to only one cent a share on its $25 par stock is eloquent testimony as to the need of either effective enforcement of the proration orders of various states or of some coöperative action looking to restriction of output under governmental direction and control. Where one of the most efficient oil concerns in the world, with current assets exceeding half a billion dollars, produces and sells in excess of 226,000,000 barrels of crude oil, to say nothing of its refining operations, and then comes out barely even at the end of the year, it would appear that goods are being sold at cost and that capital is receiving no return. Judging by the remarks of Mr. Walter C. Teagle, president, who lays most of the troubles of the industry to a minority group unwilling to abide by proration and conservation measures, the big company will welcome action by the Government under the Industrial and Recovery Bill which has as one of its objects the prevention of "unfair competition and disastrous overproduction." He admits that individual units are powerless to effect remedies and that as long as there is excess of crude oil production over current demand, the evils will continue.

A Fair Return

There has been vague apprehension among many investors that the growing tendency of government to regulate industry would militate against public utility holding companies, since these were largely built up during a period of rapid economic growth, and that now with strictest economies necessary, with taxes more onerous and with keen scrutiny directed against outmoded policies, fair returns will be increasingly difficult to obtain. Utilities built up vast structures on the short-sighted doctrine that there would be no retrogression, that movement would be only in one direction, namely, upward. But the depression has shown that revenues can decrease and that the best way to assure progress is to hold to sound and tried operating and accounting practices. What the basis is for a fair return on the property of a utility is to be found in the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in a controversy between the Railroad Commission of California and the Los Angeles Gas & Electric Corporation. In conformity with previous decisions, the court found that rate-making should be a flexible process, and that a return to be fair should conform to returns on investments in other businesses, which carry a similar risk and are made about the same time and in the same general part of the country. When courts allow rates which will maintain a company's credit, investors need have no cause for fear. Their chief concern can continue to be the character and ability of the management.

G. R. E.

Asserts Guaranty Of Bank Deposits Fails of Purpose

Bankers Cite Examples to Show Fallacy—Positive Action Needed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23—Eight large scale tests by practical working experience of the guaranty of bank deposits as a means for strengthening banking conditions and safeguarding the public interest are a matter of record and each one of these attempts failed of its purpose, says a detailed study of the plans tried in Oklahoma, Nebraska, Mississippi, South Dakota, Kansas, Texas and Washington published by the Economic Policy Commission of the American Bankers Association. The report declares that from the facts assembled "it is evident that the guaranty scheme contains within itself forces inherently tending to cause weaker rather than stronger banking."

In a foreword Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president Cleveland Trust Company, chairman of the commission, says:

"In view of renewed widespread discussion as to the desirability of some form of general guaranty of bank deposits or plan of deposit insurance, the commission has thought it well to make a somewhat more detailed study than had previously been made concerning the facts and definite effects upon banking conditions connected with the eight experiments with guaranty plans carried out by a group of western states in the period from 1908 to 1930. This study was undertaken by Gurden Edwards, secretary of the commission, and the results, drawn from official records and other first hand sources, are presented as a contribution to the literature and history of American banking."

Summarizing the results of the investigation the report says:

"Taken separately, special circumstances such as technical defects in the plan or faulty administration might be held accountable for the breakdown in any given instance, leaving it an open question as to whether the idea might not be successful under different circumstances. Taken as a composite whole, however, the failures of the various plans not only confirm one another in their defects, but each one also supplied added special features that were tested and found wanting. Taken thus all together they give a complete picture. It would appear, therefore, that there is no essential aspect of the guaranty plan that is not covered in the coördinated history of the failure of these eight applications of it.

Of none of the eight cases studied could it be said that the aims of the guaranty plans to protect the public were realized or that banking was benefited.

"As a matter of unbiased history, therefore, the guaranty of deposits plan proved fallacious and unworkable, whether from the point of view of banking practice, actuarial science as applied to the insurability of bank deposits, the effects on the human element within banking, the effects on the public attitude toward banks, the attitude of public bank supervisory officers in respect to their duties and administrative functions, or the fortifying of the banking structure to withstand adverse economic conditions."

In conclusion the report suggests positive measures to enforce sound banking by prevention of undesirable practices and conditions as better than the negative effort to make good for losses by means of indemnity, guaranty or insurance after the damage has been done.

American Dollar Is Lower in London

LONDON, May 23 (AP)—Gold currencies generally were maintained in quiet foreign exchange dealings today, but the American dollar depreciated ⅝ cent under continental offerings, closing at $3.91¼ to the pound.

PARIS, May 23 (AP)—The dollar opened at 22.00 francs today and then declined to 21.95. Brokers said the weakness was caused by the prospect of a dollar stabilized under the present rate. The close was 21.96, a loss of 11 centimes during the day. Traders were inactive, awaiting developments in Washington.

Sinclair Refining Co. Inaugurates Discount

CLEVELAND, May 23—Sinclair Refining Co. inaugurated a discount of two cents a gallon on gasoline sold for cash at service stations.

It was stated the step was taken to meet competition, since other companies had been giving a discount, although not openly. Posted prices of 18½ cents for ethyl and 15 cents for the regular remain the same, although since most sales are made for cash, actual prices will be two cents lower.

The move surprised most large oil companies and it was thought it might precipitate another price war in the territory.

Brillo Earnings

Brillo Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, in its report for the quarter ended March 31, shows net earnings, after all charges, including depreciation and taxes of $39,439, equivalent, after dividend requirements on 26,620 shares of class A stock, to $.163 a share on the 180,000 shares of common stock outstanding, which is in excess of the quarterly dividend of 15 cents a share. This is an increase of $1961 over the corresponding quarter last year, when earnings were $37,478, or $.147 a share.

Norfolk Southern Loss

Norfolk Southern Railroad pamphlet report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, showed net loss of $1,103,406 after taxes and charges, compared with a net loss of $498,043 in 1931. Statement covers the entire fiscal year, corporate from Jan. 1 to July 27, 1932, and receivership from July 28 to Dec. 31, 1932.

Pumping Business Of $50,000,000

Kilgore, Texas, May 23

MANUFACTURERS and distributors of oil well pumping equipment are preparing for a business of about $50,000,000 in the East Texas field when the wells, now more than 10,000, cease flowing. Already a few hundred wells have reached the pumping stage. Cost of pumping equipment is about $5000 a well, according to expert testimony before the Railroad Commission.

Oil well machinery and supply houses are opening branches in many cities and towns adjacent to the field.

Roosevelt Plan Rejects Public Charity Policy

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23—Regimented welfare workers and the charity-relief philosophy which has held public employment efforts in its grip for several years are out of the picture in the public works employment program espoused by President Roosevelt, in the opinion of Engineering News-Record.

An editorial summarizing the special public works issue of the publication just off the presses calls upon local governments to give their whole-hearted support to the public construction employment effort. Their deferred local improvements are bound to furnish the largest part of the immediately ready work, the editorial says.

In the publication Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes interprets public works programs initiated by the Federal Government. They are utilitarian in their nature and are intended to provide for actual national needs rather than for specific sections or groups, he says. Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, advocates public construction projects as employment measures and places responsibility for reëmployment efforts directly up to the Federal Government.

The consensus represented by contributions to the issue is that public works projects properly are identified today as agencies for the creation of employment. Likewise, it is agreed, they have an important relation to stabilization of business and the function of investment of production surplus.

In stressing the responsibility of local governments to support the national public works proposal, Engineering News-Record says:

"It was shown a year ago that deferred normal improvements of states, cities and counties represented $1,500,000,000, and that resuming the normal programs would provide direct employment for more than 1,000,000 men. The amount of undone improvement work having increased greatly since then, little more is needed than to draw upon this huge reservoir of projects. In addition, the deferred highway construction represents a formidable total of widely distributed construction operations, which have the decisive merit that they can be put under way at once."

97 YEARS of DIVIDENDS UNINTERRUPTED

CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK

Harvard Square, Cambridge

DEPOSIT BY MAIL

INTEREST BEGINS JUNE 1

Medford Savings Bank

29 High St., Branch 442 Salem St. Medford, Massachusetts

INTEREST BEGINS JUNE 1

Deposits Received by Mail

64 YEARS OF CONTINUOUS DIVIDENDS

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Home Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wilder Savings Bank	June 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Cambridge Savings Bank	June 1
Lynn Five Cent Savings Bank	June 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	June 1
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Woburn Five Cents Saving Bank	June 3
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	June 10
Brockton Savings Bank	June 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20

Chicago Relief Burden Shows A Slight Decrease

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 23 — Reflecting the slight increase in industrial employment registered during April, the family relief burden here has shown its first decline in number of dependent families since the beginning of the present emergency.

A drop of from 130,493 to 127,549 families during April on the family relief list, or a decrease of 2.25 per cent, was reported today by Mr. Joseph L. Moss, director of the Cook County welfare bureau, who said this improvement could be attributed directly to the slight improvement in industrial employment reported by the Illinois Department of Labor for April.

Accompanying the decrease in family relief cases was a decrease in the mount of money spent for this work of over 5 per cent, due partly to the lessened burden and partly to seasonal savings in purchases.

Shell Union Oil Loss For First Quarter Large

Shell Union Oil Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31, net loss of $9,239,550 after interest, depreciation, depletion, intangible development expenditures, abandonments, write-down of inventories, minority interest, etc., compared with a net loss of $2,742,300 in the first quarter of 1932.

Cash and marketable securities were $23,806,177 March 31, compared with $36,756,553 a year ago.

Profit of Shell Pipe Line Corporation for the quarter ended March 31 was $2,586,647 after interest, depreciation, etc., but before federal taxes.

Banking Conditions Continue to Improve

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 23

CONTINUED improvement in the situation of Federal Reserve member banks is shown in the Federal Reserve Board's condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 90 leading cities on May 17.

The report registered increases of $28,000,000 in loans and investments, $172,000,000 in net demand deposits and $21,000,000 in reserve balances with the Federal Reserve banks. Time deposits, however, showed a decrease of $47,000,000.

Canadian Status Good, States The Bank of Montreal

MONTREAL, May 23—"History has been written for Canadian business the past month at Washington rather than in Canada," says the Bank of Montreal review.

"World-wide repercussions have followed the meetings of Prime Ministers of leading trading nations with the President, and for the moment, notwithstanding incipient controversy, these have been in a uniformly favorable direction. The outlook for the World Economic Conference has been definitely bettered, though political tension in Europe provides a difficult background for economic coöperation.

"Perhaps the most immediate and striking result of Washington developments lies in commodity prices, which, by common consent, provide the key to economic recovery. Here there has been an undoubted move for the better.

"In Canada all staples have moved upward under leadership of wheat and silver. Dominion Bureau of Statistics index for March was 64.4. In April it was 65.4, the highest reached since last September, and during this month further advance has been made."

$5,935,000...Saved for Customers

1,937,000...More for Taxes

470,000...For Employee Insurance

$8,342,000 . . . Less for Investors

MANY people do not realize that electric rates have come down. Over a period of years the rates for electricity have declined far more than the cost of living.

If Associated Gas & Electric System customers had been charged at the 1928 average rate for their 1932 use, their total bills last year would have been approximately $5,935,000 higher—

Residential customers would have paid $4,926,000 more. Commercial and Power customers would have paid $1,009,000 more.

Based on data for the industry as a whole, rates also declined between 1926 and 1928, so that if 1926 rates had been paid for 1932 use it is estimated. Associated residential customers would have paid $6,884,000 more and commercial and power customers $2,511,000 more—a total of $9,395,000.

Reductions in electric rates since 1928 have been made in spite of steadily mounting taxes. Taxes per dollar of Associated System operating revenue, excluding Federal income taxes which are not comparable, were 39% higher in 1932 than in 1926.

If the Associated System had paid the 1926 tax rate on its 1932 operating revenue, the tax bill would have been $1,937,000 less.

Electric rates are far below and taxes are far above the levels to which it is proposed to raise commodity prices. Customers are paying much less — government is receiving much more — 13,200 employees are insured under a comprehensive plan. But there are others who also deserve consideration.

Investors, including such public institutions as banks and insurance companies, as well as individuals, have a large interest in the utilities. Their investments made possible more efficient plants and distribution systems, with a consequent saving to customers. Their investments are responsible for the growth of the industry and its importance as a source of taxation. Their investments created jobs for thousands of employees.

If customers had paid the 1928 average rate for 1932 use of electricity; taxes for 1932 had been paid at the 1926 rate; and employees had not been insured then, after providing for additional Federal income taxes which would have had to be paid—

Earnings on the Class A stock held by over 103,000 investors would be $.84 per share . . .

and 78,000 holders of Preferred and Preference Stock (whose dividends have been passed) and of Convertible Obligations (whose interest is being paid in scrip) would receive the cash return to which they are entitled.

Applying 1926 figures for electricity as well as taxes and including employee insurance, earnings would be $1.49 per share. The remaining loss of earnings which should have accrued to the equity would then be due mostly to the slowing down of business.

The burden of increased taxes and decreased rates falls directly on investors. The fact that their investments have contributed so much to the customer, the government and the employee entitles them to consideration. Should not the essential service of investors be recognized?

ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC SYSTEM

61 BROADWAY NEW YORK

Francis Scott McBride, D. D.
General Superintendent and Legislative Manager

Edward B. Dunford
National Attorney

"A Question Is Never Settled Until Settled Right."—LINCOLN

Anti-Saloon League of America

DECLARES SECOND WAR AGAINST ALCOHOLISM

Ernest H. Cherrington
LL.D., Litt.D.
Director of Education and Publicity

O. G. Christgau
Executive Secretary of The Olympians

Lincoln-Lee Chain and Olympians, Inc.

VOTERS OF TODAY ~ ~ ~ VOTERS OF TOMORROW

Fortieth Anniversary Message

From the League's Founder, HOWARD HYDE RUSSELL

Dear Friends and Comrades, Old and New:

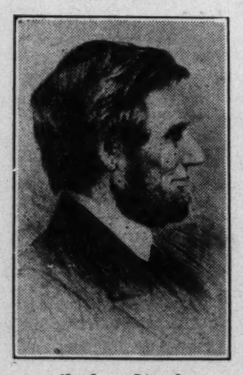
The churches are now in the Second War against the liquor traffic. The First Dry War brought victory in 1920, but events of the past year have again plunged our nation and every home into sudden peril. A second and more zealous conflict by our pastors and churches is inevitable. "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink!"

Upon February 7 and 8, at Washington, a National Emergency Conference was held by church offices and by the Anti-Saloon League, Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other organizations. We agreed to unite for war. The Anti-Saloon League was requested to function strongly through its national, state and district departments, as in the past. Our League's 260 employees, 72 officers, Publishing House, agents in every state, must speed up! Your help is needed. Please give careful attention:

FIRST: WHY WE ARE WHERE WE ARE. (1) Prohibition came when it did as the result of war conditions. Increased education, not less, was needed. But multitudes who voted for prohibition mistakenly thought in 1920, and since, the war was over. Brewers and drinkers persisted. (2) The hearings in 1930 of the Lobby Investigation Committee of the Senate revealed a great conspiracy. Files were seized by the Government, of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. Letters in these files disclosed that the highly advertised propaganda of alleged popular opposition to prohibition was a promotion scheme. It was financed by 53 millionaires who controlled 40 billions of property. They fought the Eighteenth Amendment and thus undertook to shift millions of dollars of their income taxes by bringing back liquor revenue. Thus multitudes were deceived. (3) The awful World Depression, which would have been worse here if the old drinking had not been prohibited, brought chaos and confusion and demand for a change. November, 1932, was not a wet mandate but a "change" mandate.

SECOND: NEVER FORGET! — "WHERE THERE'S DRINK THERE'S DANGER!" The Bible warns, "At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." Liquor is more dangerous than ever. Now we have a swifter machine age. In 1920 there were eleven million automobiles; now over twenty-four million. It is apparent to all observers that the unrestricted use of liquor greatly adds to the danger on our public highways.

THIRD: WHAT SHALL WE DO ABOUT THIS? With this nerve poison threatening to come back to all parts of our nation, you naturally ask, What will the Anti-Saloon League do? Yes, quick action is needed. With your loyal help, this is the League's prompt program:



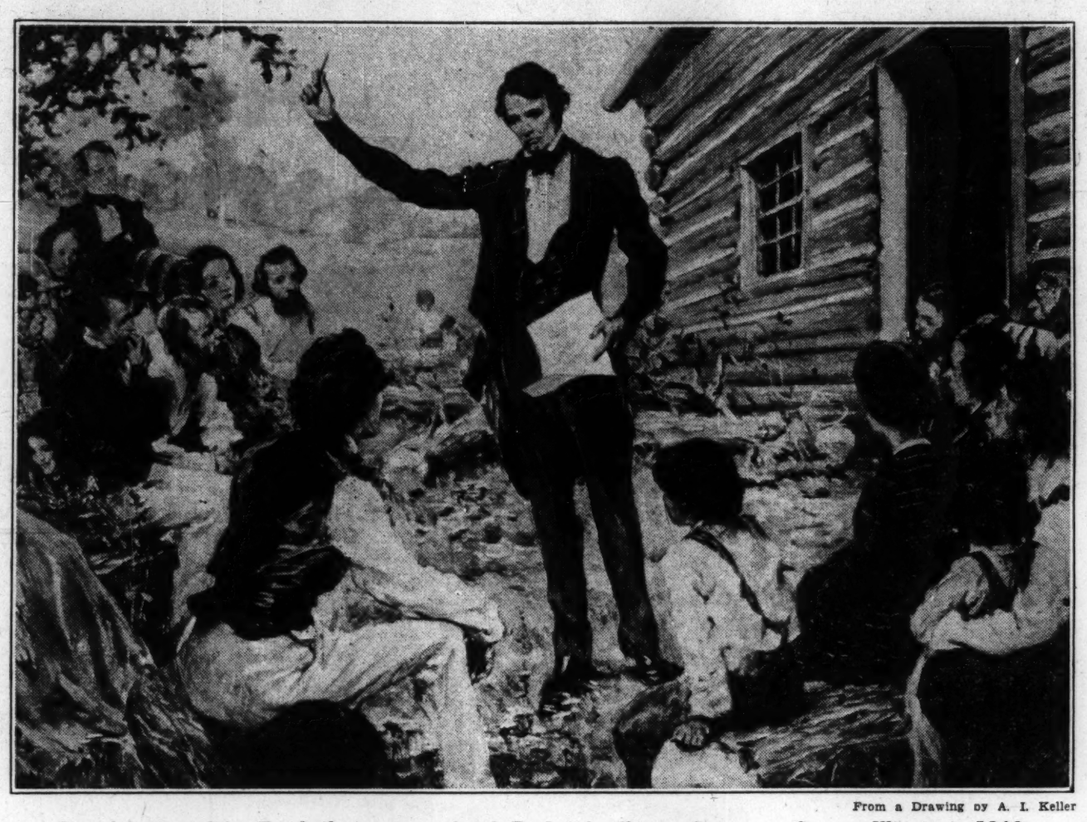
Abraham Lincoln
Abstainer

First: CHALLENGE LECALITY OF THE BEER IN SUPREME COURT.

Second: RE-RATIFY THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT BY DEFEATING REPEAL IN THE STATES.

Third: RE-ENACT STATE STATUTES which the hysteria of the period has repealed.

Fourth: REELECT DRY CONGRESSMEN WHO VOTED "NO" AND DEFEAT WET ONES. Slogan: "MAKE NEXT CONGRESS AS DRY AS THIS IS WET!" If we strongly organize and fight we can do it. The first primary (Illinois) is only a year away!



From a Drawing by A. I. Keller

Lincoln's Appeal for Total Abstinence, at South Fork Schoolhouse, Sangamon County, Illinois, in 1846.

FOURTH: A NEW DEPARTMENT, LINCOLN-LEE CHAIN. A GREAT ORATOR NAMES THIS ARMY. Because everything depends upon a new and much stronger enrollment and mobilization than we ever have had, therefore the League invites you who read—EVERY DRY VOTER—to enlist in a new, powerful army. Let the late John G. Woolley furnish the name which he suggested at the Columbus convention in 1913. Mr. Woolley gave as a text for his address: Ezekiel 7:23—"Make the CHAIN." Here is a brief extract:

"'Make the CHAIN!'

"Whenever and wherever mean-minded majorities conspire with business and politics in such a way as to produce, condone and facilitate crime in the congested, restless, dangerous centers of population, the standing order of Jehovah to the children of light is: 'Make the CHAIN!'

"A chain is a series of links, so engaged with one another as to exert their strength as a unit. It is never a rival of its component parts, or of links fit to be added. It is a method by which its members can add grappling facility to intrinsic strength and apply it as a power to the load.

"'Make the CHAIN!'"

FIFTH: TWO OTHER HISTORIC NAMES—LINCOLN AND LEE. A tall, vigorous man, a lawyer, rode horseback to churches and schoolhouses in central Illinois, warning against liquor. It was Abraham Lincoln. The pledge he invited people to sign was as follows: "Whereas, the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is productive of pauperism, degradation and crime; and believing it is our duty to discourage that which produces more evil than good, we therefore pledge ourselves to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage." In 1903—thirty years ago—I found eight persons, near Springfield and elsewhere, who had signed this pledge in Lincoln's meeting in 1846 and had sacredly kept their pledge. In our League's abstinence department, Lincoln-Lee Legion, more than six million have signed this Lincoln pledge.

General Robert E. Lee, like Lincoln, was a life-long total abstainer. Like Lincoln, Lee strongly urged total abstinence to his soldiers, and later to his students when a college president. Lee frequently said: "Abstinence from spirituous liquors is the best safeguard to morals and health."

SIXTH: ANOTHER NOTABLE ABSTAINER—EDWARD EVERETT HALE. Massachusetts clergyman and author, perhaps best known by his "Man Without a Country," when a Harvard student was one of the few abstainers. While pastor he was an advocate for abstinence and the pledge. Hale's story, "TEN TIMES ONE IS TEN," gives a method and slogan. They tell how to forge our dry voters' chain: Ten loving friends of an exemplary young Christian, after his death, multiplied publicity so that the ten passed on the inspiring facts to a hundred, the hundred to a thousand. "Lend a Hand Clubs" and other groups carried the helpful influence to thousands and millions. At last their slogan was known over the whole world: "Look up and not down, Look out and not in; Look forward and not back, and LEND A HAND."

Rev. Edward Everett Hale
Gives Method and Slogan

Lincoln-Lee Chain began with links of ten dry voters, a hundred, a thousand! Twenty workers now are rapidly linking tens, hundreds and thousands. Will you become a link? Please LEND A HAND! Send for your enrollment blank!

SEVENTH: SECOND NEW DEPARTMENT: THE OLYMPIANS—VOTERS OF THE FUTURE. Theodore Roosevelt said: "Fighting for the right is the noblest sport in the world." Olympians is a good name for the voters of tomorrow linked in service with the Lincoln-Lee Chain. Olympians! The word suggests strength, valor, service and, of course, sobriety. An old classical dictionary published more than one hundred years ago gives the ideals of the Grecian Olympians and their contests for the olive crown. Modern American young men and women of high schol and college age who join the Olympians declare their purpose to abstain from intoxicating liquors and to work for the abolition of the traffic therein.

For full information, program material and supplies, address the superintendent of your State Anti-Saloon League, or O. G. Christgau, National Secretary, Care National Headquarters Anti-Saloon League, 43 Bliss Building, Washington, D. C.

EIGHTH: A CALL TO PRAY. In 1873, the Prayer Crusade against liquor by afflicted women, began at Hillsboro and Washington Court House, Ohio. They prayed in saloons for deliverance from liquor. Many localities were delivered. The three major organizations of the First Dry War began, continued and conquered by prayer. Now let this new Christian army claim the promise: "Ask and ye shall receive!" Let us unite in the prayer of good King Asa: When Zerah, the Ethiopian, came out against Judah with a force of "a thousand thousand,"—twice as great as Judah's—Asa cried unto the Lord: "*Help us, O Lord, our God, for we trust in thee and in thy name we go against this multitude. O God, thou art our God; let not man prevail against thee!* Asa won permanent victory, for "the enemy were overthrown that they could not recover themselves, for they were destroyed before the Lord and before His host." Likewise may the hosts linked against liquor in America permanently prevail.

NINTH: WHAT, THEN, IS THE LINCOLN-LEE CHAIN? Every dry voter, of all creeds and political parties, who knows that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" from liquor, is needed and is invited to be a "link" in this Chain. The links will be multiplied in every locality up to Hundreds, Thousands, Hundreds of Thousands and Millions. Everyone knows now, in view of what has shocked us during the past year, that a FAR STRONGER, MORE EAGER, BETTER ORGANIZED MAJORITY of the voters of the United States, in Christ's name, must fight to win the constant battles of the ballots until the organized liquor traffic is conquered. The Apostle John, in the first general epistle of John (3:8), says: "For the Son of God was manifested to destroy the works of the devil." Shall not all exclaim in concert the words of Frances Willard: "I am but one. But I am ONE; I cannot do everything But I can do SOMETHING; What I can do I ought to do, and with God's help I will do!" "For even the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto but to minister!"

Dear Reader: I cordially invite you to send for a complimentary copy of *Lincoln-Lee Chain News* with further tidings of this national uprising. Also the Vote-Roll blanks for one or more friends and yourself. Please mail a post card with your address, or use the LINK SLIP at the corner of this page.

Your comrade against alcoholism,
HOWARD H. RUSSELL

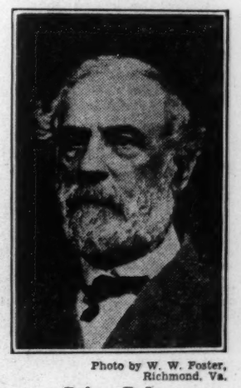


Photo by W. W. Foster, Richmond, Va.

Robert E. Lee
Advocate of Abstinence

Dear Friend of Sobriety: The first number of *Lincoln-Lee Chain News* gives further information about the new national uprising against liquor. Complimentary copy will be sent you.

NAME .....

Please send Lincoln-Lee Chain News and Voter's Roll Blanks for myself and . . . friend . .

STREET AND No. .....

P.O. .....

Please carefully fill the above blanks and mail the same to my address: 79 South Grove Street, Westerville, Ohio.

HOWARD H. RUSSELL,
National Marshal, Lincoln-Lee Chain

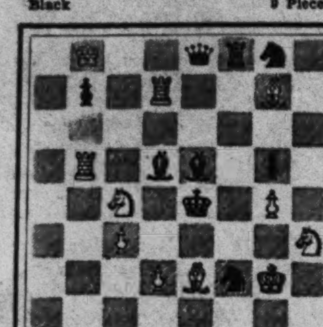
Chess

By FREDERICK R. CHEVALIER

Problem No. 1515

By A. Mari

Black 9 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, La Settimana Enigmistica, 1932)

The play developed by the black B at Q4 raises this above mediocrity.

Problem No. 1516

By S. S. Lewmann

Black 11 Pieces

White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Skakbladet, 1932)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1513. Kt(B4)xP
A questionable key is excused by the highly original thematic R cross checks.

No. 1514. 1. R-R7 KxP
2. K-Kt5ch
1. —— PxP
2. R-KKt7!

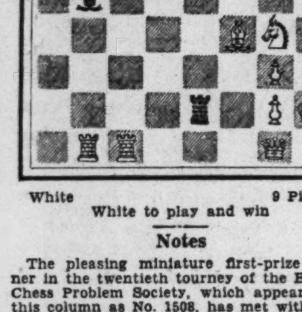
End-Game No. 148. Black wins: 1 RxPch, KxR; 2 Q-R6ch, KxQ (K-Kt; 3 R-B7!); 3 Kt-K6ch, K-R4; 4 Kt-Kt7ch, K-Kt5; 5 P-KR3ch, K-Kt6; 6 R-B3 mate.

End-Games

This combination is said to have occurred in a game won by W. Tietz, Berlin, 1932. The winning play has an artistic brilliancy about it that suggests doctoring, but what of it?

End-Game No. 149

Black 11 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

The pleasing miniature first-prize winner in the twentieth tourney of the British Chess Problem Society, which appeared in this column as No. 1508, has met with disaster at the hands of certain shrewd Monitor readers, who have discovered a second solution beginning 1 Kt-K5. This echoes the disasters connected with the awards in the British Chess Federation tourneys 7-9 and suggests rather haphazard judging on the part of the British problemists involved, although when it comes to ferreting out second solutions, anticipations, and the like, many minds are much better than one.

Psychologically, however, his second solution was easy to overlook, first because Hladik, the composer, is fairly well known and should have tested out his work before submitting it, and second because the move Kt-K5 violates one of the conventional rules regarding key moves: a piece en prise is not moved out of danger. Other rules provide that the key be not a check, or generally a capture, and that it not deprive the black king of any flight squares. Experienced solvers know these rules and often fail to spot "cooks" because they do not consider "bad" keys unless driven to it.

And this leads to another observation regarding problems, and the problem art. A good problem is not merely a puzzle, a process to mate. It has thematic, artistic elements which, once we are aware of them, add tremendously to our enjoyment. For this reason inexperienced solvers would do well to acquaint themselves with "Chess Problems and How to Solve Them," by B. G. Laws, or the more recent "Mate in Two Moves," by Brian Harley, as a starter.

The following Zukertort was played in a tournament at Gyor, Hungary, last month. The concluding combination makes it worth publishing.

Zukertort

Chalupetzky White	Spitzer Black	Chalupetzky White	Spitzer Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	19 Castles	B-K2
2 P-QKt3	Kt-KB3	20 B-QB3	R-Q
3 B-Kt2	B-B4	21 R-Q	B-Kt3
4 P-K3	P-K3	22 K-B2	KR-Q3
5 Kt-K5	QKt-Q2	23 K-K	R-R3
6 P-KB4	Kt-K5(a)	24 RxR	RxR
7 Q-B3	P-KB3	25 R-QKt!	K-B(c)
8 KtxKt	QxKt	26 R-Kt2	B-K
9 P-Q3	Kt-Q3	27 B-KKt4	Kt-Q
10 Kt-Q2	Q-B3	28 K-K2	B-B2
11 P-B4	Castles	29 P-B5	P-K4(d)
12 R-B	PxP	30 BxP	PxB
13 QxQ(b)	PxQ	31 P-B6ch	B-K3
14 KtPxP	P-B4	32 PxB	BxBch
15 B-K2	Kt-Kt2	33 K-Q2	B-Q2
16 R-B3	R-Q3	34 KtxP	R-KKt3
17 R-R3	R-Kt3	and resigns (e)	
18 Kt-Kt3	K-Kt		

(a) This may be imitative flattery, but it is also a needless waste of time. Black would do better to go about his development.

(b) White now has only a slight advantage, which is, to be sure, better than none at all. Page Steinitz's accumulation of small advantages!

(c) Naturally not 25 . . . RxP; 26 Kt-R5!

(d) Allowing White's rather hidden combination, without which he still has his slight advantage, which must be nursed considerably to matter much.

(e) Overlooking 35 R-Kt8ch, KxR; 36 PxKt(Q)ch, etc., but after 34 . . . R-QKt3, all the pieces are exchanged and White gets his K to K4 and wins easily.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Discovers' Club, sketch.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring," sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 "Happy Landings," Mitzi Green.
6:30 Elliott Jaffee's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, National Council on Radio in Education: "Legislative Investigations."
7:45 Bill Williams, commentator; piano duo.
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Talk series.
8:45 NBC, "A Century of Progress," Floyd Gibbons.
9:00 NBC, Deep River Orchestra.
9:30 Arthur Wilson Singers.
9:45 "Horses and Horsemanship," Capt. F. G. Chiapparelli, Italian cavalry officer.
10:00 NBC, Musical-Memories: Edgar Guest; soloist; orchestra.
10:30 Songsters vocal group.
10:45 News: announcements; sports.
11:15 NBC, Ray Heatherton; orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Phantom Gypsy"; violin soloist; string orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Dedication of new studios of Station WRVA, Richmond, Va.
12:30 a. m.—NBC, Don Pedro's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Principato Hawaiians.
5:15 Musical program.
5:30 NBC, Piano duo.
5:45 NBC, "Nursery Rhymes."
6:00 "Evening Tattler; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 "Buddy and Blake," sketch.
7:00 Dinner Club, with Billy B. Van.
7:15 Morgan Memorial program.
7:30 Salute program.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs": sketch.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; concert band.
10:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
10:30 NBC, National Forum.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Don Bestor's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Talking Picture Time."

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"Meet the Artist," interview.
5:15 Two pianos and soloist.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy": child sketch.
5:45 Discoverers' Club, sketch.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Trumpet."
6:30 Brunswick Orchestra.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription sketch.
7:00 CBS, "Romany Romance," presenting "Gypsy Nina."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers," sketch.
7:30 Organ recital.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, commentator.
8:00 CBS, Mary Eastman; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice"; sketch.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Comedy Sketch.
9:15 CBS, "Threads of Happiness"; readings; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Nino Martini, tenor; Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Five-Star Theater: "The Kickers' Club," Solly Ward and orchestra.
10:30 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 "Hill Billy George."
11:15 CBS, Charles Carlile; orchestra.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:15 Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Scherban's Russian Gypsies.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 New England Council talk, "Summer in Massachusetts."
7:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 Fashion Revue.
8:15 Organ recital.
8:30 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
9:00 "Rhythm Twins."
9:15 Le Paradis Band.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Brunswick Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Meissner Electronic Piano.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Shannon Bailey, contralto.
5:15 "Poetical Musings."
5:30 Local dance feature.
5:45 WHDH Ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News." Ernest Beaufort.
6:15 "Vagabond Baritone."
6:30 "Bunny Rabbit Club."
6:45 Vocal program.
7:00 Westminster Orchestra.
7:30 Local dance feature.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 Equal Tax League talk.
8:30 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
9:00 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:30 "Evening Reveries," instrumental.
9:45 Broadcast to Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news.
12:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—"Singing School."
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Local programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 p. m.—NBC musical programs.
1:05 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; reports; music.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Radio Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:06 p. m.—Traveler news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Chicago game, Fred Hoey, reporting.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Organ; records; shop news.
9:00 a. m.—CBS and local programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:45 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Empire Day program from London; address, Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 23 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 130 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

PAINTINGS WANTED

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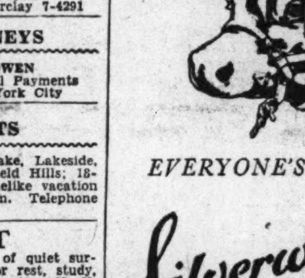

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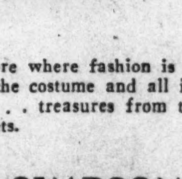

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Daily Features

All Nature

Canada Violet

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

CANADA well may boast of its beautiful purple and white violet which blooms twice a year, in May and August. But it cannot lay sole claim to this violet just because Linnæus chose to label it *Viola Canadensis*. The plant has a range extending all through the eastern and western woods of the United States, chiefly in mountainous or hilly districts. In the east, it grows southward to North Carolina and Tennessee, and in the west, to Arizona and New Mexico.

Why is it called Canada violet then? The answer is to be found in the historical division of early American botany. Linnæus was a Swedish botanist and did no collecting or field work in America, yet he named and described a very large percentage of North American flowering plants. This work was done by studying dried specimens and deciphering the meager notes of collectors who furnished them. A large number of plants from the New World were compared with relatives in the Old and took on their family and generic names. For the species' name, the region from which they came was frequently called to use, and we see such names as *canadensis, american, virginicum, marylandica, caroliniana, etc.*, used over and over again, depending on the region from which his specimens came.

Little was known of the ranges of many flowers and plants ascribed to a small area within a state, mainly because of the difficulties experienced by the early collectors in traveling and communicating with others.

Plants of the Canada violet grow from six inches in height to about two feet. Small white and violet flowers with inconspicuous spurs are borne at the top of branching leafy stalks. The "face" is a delicate white, while the outside is a deep lavender or dark rich violet. The heart of the blossom is yellow, marked with lavender lines. Leaves are hearfshaped with long tapering points and a stout midrib. Canada violet is a sweet-scented violet.

In Lighter Vein

As Some Pronounce

A teacher, giving a lesson on beans, asked the children to compose sentences containing the word "beans."

The usual bright boy produced "My father grows beans," and the usual bright girl was ready with "My mother cooks beans."

Then a little one made this effort, "We are all human beans."—*Tit-Bits.*

To the Point

"I'm glad you're so impressed, dear, by these explanations I've been making about banking and economics," remarked the young husband.

"Yes, darling. It seems wonderful that anybody could know as much as you do about money without having any of it."—*Montreal Star.*

Discovered

Two small boys were walking in the woods, seeking for adventure and what they might find. One picked up a chestnut burr.

"Tommy," he called excitedly, "come here quick. I've found a porcupine egg!"—*Recorder.*

Patriotism

"Cabbage again, dear? That's four times this week. Can't we have another vegetable for a change?"

"Well, darling, you know you told me to buy British goods—so we can't have French beans, Brussels sprouts or Spanish onions, can we?"—*Pearson's.*

At the Ball Game

Boss (with a hint of sarcasm): "I noticed in the paper that there were 30,000 people at your 'sister's wedding' yesterday."

Office Boy (meeting the occasion): "I couldn't be sure of the figure, sir, but sister was very popular."

Oh, Oh!

Actress (to maid): "I wish you wouldn't buy any more of this cold cream; it's worthless."

Maid: "But I read an advertisement in which you praised it highly."

Some Advantages

The Passer-By: "Do you really like to live in that tub?"

Diogenes: "Well, I have no trouble with the elevator service, and I don't have to bow to a janitor."—*Grit.*

Ambitious

Elsie (aged five): "I do hope some Dutchman will marry me when I grow up!"

Aunt Mary: "Why, dear?"

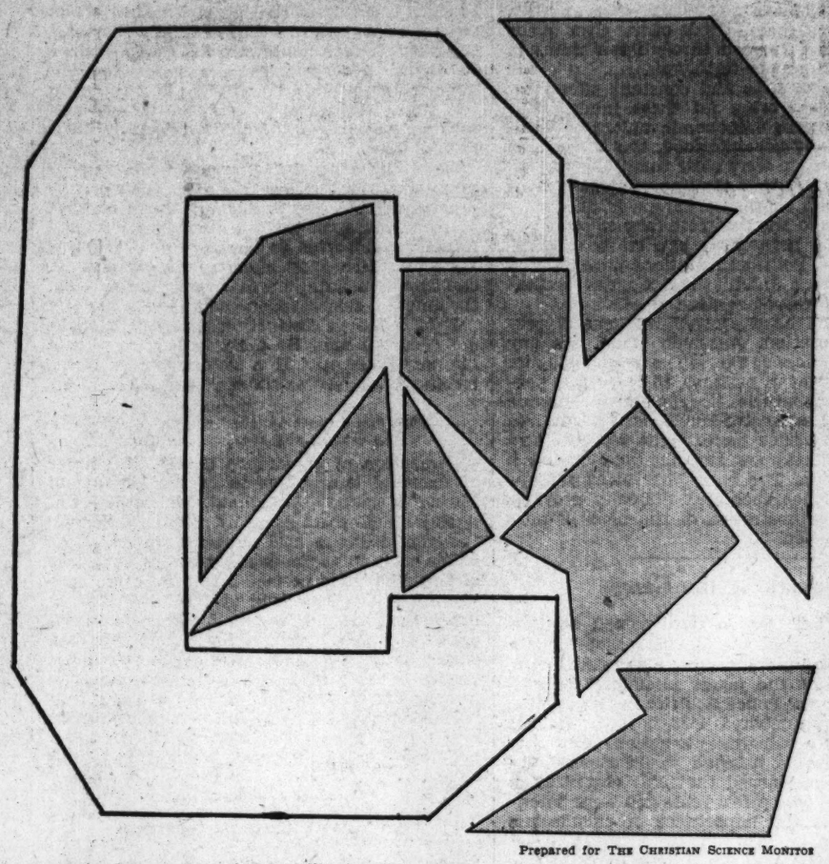
Elsie: "'Cause I want to be a duchess!"—*Pearson's.*

The Reason

Teacher: "Now, I want you to notice how clean James's hands always are. James, tell the class how it is that you keep your fingers so nice."

James: "Ma makes me wash the dishes every morning."—*Pathfinder.*

Letter Puzzle No. 3



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The shaded pieces fit exactly into the letter—but can you make them do it? If you succeed, trace the letter, indicating with dotted lines how you fitted the pieces together, and send it to the Feature Editor.

Be sure to mention "Letter Puzzle No. 3." The solution and the names of the winners will be published four weeks from today. (Paste the puzzle pieces on thin cardboard before cutting them out.)

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

98

To be certain of a good seat", said the show's manager my advise, whatever it may be worth, is come early. Last night the actor who everybody in the great hall were calling for enthusiastically returned to the footlights and in a few well-chosen words gave them something worthwhile

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Brevities

Richmond Times Dispatch: If the problem in the grade school textbook reads: "A worked 300 days in a year at $14 a day—" it was published in or around 1927.

Toledo Blade: You don't have to invent a mousetrap to have a world of house-to-house canvassers beating a path to your door.

Punch: A business man complains that girls have a way of resigning their posts just when they are becoming useful. They get to know the ropes, as it were, and then skip.

Detroit News: Everything about the stylish pancake hat seems clear except where a milliner keeps the trained elephant that sleeps on it.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Dog Editor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Ore.

THE dog has long been called man's best friend, and has always played an important and popular part in the news. But so far as is known, Trebia is the only dog in the world to become assistant editor of a newspaper. She is the constant companion of Edward C. Robbins, and she helps him publish Southeast Portland Index, official organ of the Southeast Portland Chamber of Commerce.

Trebia is a German shepherd, born and raised in the "Seeing Eye" kennels in Switzerland, and trained by that famous corporation to guide the blind. She leads Mr. Robbins safely about the city and, in crossing intersections, is continually on the alert for traffic. When an automobile approaches, she stops immediately and will not proceed until the vehicle has passed. She has been taught not only to protect her master, but to pick up any object he might drop and return it to him. And she understands perfectly orders given her in English and German.

Mr. Robbins credits Trebia with increasing his own working efficiency by enabling him to traverse the city in confidence and security. A special pass given him by the Portland Traction Company permits Trebia to ride on all Portland street cars and buses.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

NATURE never did betray
The heart that loved her; 'tis her privilege
Through all the years of this our life, to lead
From joy to joy. —WORDSWORTH

The Children's Corner

The Queen's Birthday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE lengthening days of spring made bedtime seem to come very early for little boys and girls. "If only they would have daylight saving in autumn when the days are so short, I should like it better," Tommy said to his mother who was spreading the pretty quilt over his bed.

"How did you like those Mayflowers which I brought from the woods this afternoon?" Tommy chattered as he undressed. "Let's see if I can find a silk patch with Mayflowers on it. Yes, here it is, green with little flowers all over it, just like the woods."

Mother smiled at the little boy's eagerness to retain as much as possible of the spring day. "That piece is from Cousin Vicky's dress. Cousin Vicky was named after Queen Victoria because they had the same birthday."

"They did?" Tommy's interest was keen. "When was it?"

"The twenty-fourth of May," said Mother as she began her story.

In Canada where Cousin Vicky lived, the school children all sang,

The twenty-fourth of May's the Queen's birthday.
If we don't have a holiday, we'll all run away!

Of course, they always had the holiday because everyone was eager to celebrate the birthday of their beloved Queen. But Cousin Vicky did not always enjoy the holiday, however, for the children would all call her "Queen" to tease her. Then it happened that her father was sent to Hong Kong by the firm which employed him, and he took his family with him.

One day the little girl was out walking with her mother's friend in Hong Kong. Presently they came to the Square of Statues. Cousin Vicky stopped in front of the loveliest of them all. It was the statue of a beautiful young woman seated on a throne. "Why, whose statue is this?" she asked of her new friend.

"That is Queen Victoria," the woman replied, "and that is just the way she looked when I saw her in London many years ago."

"Oh, did you really see the Queen?" Cousin Vicky's eyes were big with excitement. "I'm named for her, you know," feeling proud of her name for the first time.

"Cherish your name, then, my dear!" the older woman said. "She was such a girl when she came to the throne! After the coronation, when she returned to her palace, she forgot the formal ceremony by giving her favorite dog a bath! An Italian sculptor designed this statue, which the people of Hong Kong erected in honor of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. 'Empire Day' we call her birthday now."

Cousin Vicky's friend turned toward the cable car, suggesting that they ride to the top of the Peak, and as the car climbed a little girl's heart was singing over and over!

The twenty-fourth of May's the Queen's birthday!
If we don't have a holiday, we'll all run away!

Tommy sat up. "What day is tomorrow?" he asked.

"The twenty-fourth of May," Mother answered.

"The Queen's birthday! And Cousin Vicky's!" laughed Tommy.

Il Travaso

A Porter Has a Bright Idea at the Railway Staff Dance.

Guess-O-Jig No. 20

Published April 26
Answer: Cordell Hull

Winners:
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Mrs. E. J. Watres, Scranton, Penna.
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Miss B. M. Wilson, New York City.
F. E. Streeter, Columbus, Ohio.
J. S. McDougall, Olympia, Wash.

Winnie's Whimsies

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AGGRAVATION

When prices go a-rising
There comes a halfway morn:
How low I could have bought the things
With the dollar I didn't own!

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

For the Scrapbook

Proverbs and Maxims

The good man alone is free, and all bad men are slaves.

A friend that you buy with presents will be bought from you.

No thoroughly occupied man was ever miserable.

An orator without judgment is a horse without bridle.

He that shows a passion tells his enemy where he may hit him.

Better cabbage in peace than sugar with grumbling.

The honest penny is better than the stolen dollar.

There is nothing so absurd as not to have been said by some philosopher.

Attempt not to fly like an eagle with the wings of a wren.

An empty purse and a new house make a man wise, but too late.

Two cannot fall out if one does not choose.

He is truly rich who desires nothing and he is truly poor who covets all.

He is a slave of the greatest slave who serveth nothing but himself

I have often regretted having spoken, never having kept silent.

The soul is not where it lives but where it loves.

To know how to wait is the great secret of success.

A wise man will make more opportunities than he finds.

Zeal is fit only for wise men but it is found mostly in fools.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Hand irons—
have led all other electrical appliances sold during the last 10 years.

Three submarines—
of the latest type were recently completed in Italy for the Argentine Government.

Church membership—
rose significantly during the economic depression.

50 pounds—
is the legal weight of bushel of apples.

A single human hair—
will support a weight of four ounces.

The Henley regatta—
England's famous annual rowing contest, was first organized in 1839.

A Word a Day

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Volunteer (Mrs. M. B. A)—The correspondent writes:

A few days ago, the remark was made of a certain tree that it "came up volunteer." Someone said that it should be "came up voluntarily." I thought the better sentence would be "It came up a volunteer." What is the correct form?

"It came up a volunteer" has our vote. The indefinite article is necessary, for "volunteer" is not an adverb. It might sound odd at first, but we like "volunteerly" ("as a volunteer") better than "voluntarily" in the sentence, as there is a strong sense of will, or proceeding from an act of choice, associated with the latter. This can scarcely be attributed to plant life.

"Now" in 1 John 3: 2 (Mrs. M. B. A.)—The correspondent writes:

In "now are we the sons of God," is "now" strictly an adverb of time, or is it merely an introductory word? If the latter, would the meaning be changed if it were omitted?

"Now" in this verse translates the Greek *nun*, a primitive particle of present time. Although here rendered as an adverb of time (as it is in Matt. 27: 43; Mark 10: 30; Luke 2: 29; John 11: 22, and in more than 100 other citations), it has been known to be rendered as a noun or adjective (in sense of "present" or "immediate").

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH (Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Ten Busy Years of Peace

FOUR of the great powers of Europe have just agreed, through their representatives, to a treaty which specifically pledges them to keep peace for ten years. Any such reassurance is, of course, welcome to a world harried with rumors of an impending European conflict.

Especially reassuring, too, is the epochal speech of Mr. Norman H. Davis, head of the American disarmament delegation at Geneva, in which he pledged America to consultation in event of disturbance, and added:

> In event the states in conference determine that a state has been guilty of a breach of the peace in violation of its international obligations and take measures against a violator, then if we concur in the judgment . . . we will refrain from any action tending to defeat such collective effort. . . .

This gives new backing to the promises of peace. Yet if merely pledging peace would establish it, there would be no need today of further striking of hands across the conference tables. The Covenant of the League of Nations, if strictly and thoroughly observed, would mean a truce not for ten years but perpetually. The Locarno treaties and the Pact of Paris have declared clearly the intent of the nations not to resort to arms.

The chief lesson the world has learned, or is learning, from these is that peace does not consist merely of refraining from war. It consists of harmoniously adjusting the differences which lead toward war.

That is the task for these ten years. And let no one suppose it will be performed by merely letting matters slide or saying "Hush, hush," to the insistent questions. The draft just initialed in Rome makes a beginning of recognizing these questions and the obvious general direction of their answers. Originated by Premier Mussolini, energetically taken up by Prime Minister MacDonald, and now accepted by Ambassador Henry de Jouvenel for France and Minister Hermann Wilhelm Goering for Germany, it gives a toe-hold for hope.

Probably most significant, the proposed treaty if ratified will state that revision of the post-war treaties is definitely a possibility under Article 19 of the League Covenant. It fittingly rules out any forcible effort of revision. It does not say revision is necessary or even desirable, but it does acknowledge the presence of an article in the Covenant which one almost had come to imagine the victors were trying to forget. That is something.

The pact reaffirms, according to the Associated Press summary, that disarmament is "a desirable necessity." And that is something.

But further, the events that have led up to the signing of the draft have evoked an apparent change of French policy toward arms which may be as important as anything in the treaty. It is reported from Paris by the Monitor's correspondent that the one major condition on which France will insist before ratifying is the institution of effective international supervision of armaments. This is supported by Mr. Davis for the United States.

No longer is the French thesis centered solely on "security"—security as measured by forts and rifles. Instead Paris is evidently willing to seek security in a world control of others' arms to see that these are kept within treaty obligations. This may not be the highest kind of security, but it is at least a step toward it. And a step the world can well afford.

The new four-power pact promises ten years of peace. If that peace is to be permanent, these ten years will have to be made ten of the busiest years the world has ever seen. There are things to be done—if international good will is to be cemented and put on a really sound basis—which call for a high order of adventure and self-abnegation.

Peace is not merely agreement between leaders; it is understanding among peoples. Whole nations must become prepared in sentiment to make the concessions their informed leaders already see are necessary. Treaties, to be kept, have to be ratified not only by parliaments but also by the entire citizenships they are intended to bind. They must be based on a clear comprehension of the problems involved and a willingness to grapple with them.

Peace is not inaction; it is the most glorious kind of action for the good of all. If the nations want to make peace permanent—and there is no doubt they do—they must exert themselves as vigorously in its behalf as they have been wont to exert themselves in war.

Trade Dams on the Danube

CONTINUED ineffectiveness of plans for commercial coöperation along the Danube, and the ever-mounting tariff walls which have almost stopped trade there and promoted the partial bankruptcy of eight states, lend particular attention to the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the customs union among the Germanic states.

In 1833, eighteen states with 23,000,000 inhabitants removed the bars from their customs frontiers—letting trade flow freely along all the natural highways. Thus was inaugurated an era of prosperity which the Germans had never before experienced.

Previously there had been thirty-eight trade districts, each walled off from its neighbors. "Tariff bars there were as thick as telegraph poles are now." Along the Rhine from Strassburg to Holland there were thirty customs houses. Boats had to stop at least once an hour, often crossing from one side of the river to the other. Travelers passed through ten states in going from Hamburg to Vienna.

It took much time and constant efforts for wise leaders to bring all these independent states into a single economic unit. But when this was finally accomplished, the advantages of the unification were clear to all.

It is plain now that the unprecedented crisis in central and southeast Europe is due in no small degree to the complete lack of economic unity existing here. State barriers have annihilated trade. Political ambitions have blocked economic forces. And all the nations are suffering from the resulting state of affairs.

Many plans have evolved for general economic coöperation. Although none has any chance of success so far, it is certain that dire need, in one way or another, will force the peoples, who for centuries bought and sold to one another in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, to work together once more. Eight destitute and nonsolvent states are steadily approaching a grave situation. The most hopeful aspect appears to be that each new difficulty provides additional demonstration of the need of ultimate coöperation.

Remaking the Gangs

THE baseball season has opened in New York; not the "big league season," but a bigger, and perhaps more important league than either of the major circuits. The PAL league, short for Police Athletic League, which last summer numbered 4483 boys on its 221 teams, is again swinging into action. Ordinarily 4483 boys playing baseball would mean little, but when it is learned that this organization includes boys who a few years ago were potential gangsters the importance of this league begins to appear.

Turn a regular patrolman loose in one of the so-called "tough districts" with orders to catch criminals, and the community can expect only limited results. Felonies will continue; the gangs will become more furtive, more accomplished in crime, and their growth will be in direct ratio to their temporary success. They will continue to attract many of the boys in their neighborhood.

But call the same patrolman a crime-prevention officer and set him at the task of reclaiming boys, and, it appears, wonders can be worked. The efforts of a New York officer who gradually won over the boys from one of the toughest gangs in the city and changed them into a club with membership in the Police Athletic League make history of a most encouraging kind. He changed these boys from embryo gangsters into happy youngsters, following with zest a constructive program. The practical result of this officer's work is a district where crime has fallen off, where no case of juvenile delinquency has been referred to the courts in several months, where boys are "going somewhere" other than reformatories and prisons.

The PAL movement in New York, and in the twelve cities that now have crime-prevention bureaus, is proving conclusively that the so-called criminal instinct is entirely negative. It is proving that boys drift into gangs through lack of constructive leadership and the absence of wholesome opportunities.

In view of this evidence, the whole movement for crime prevention becomes more important. The paramount necessity is to see that the potential gangs of tomorrow are made into something else now.

Effort of this kind can reduce to a minimum the tendency toward crime. In the great cities of the United States are thousands of boys, normal boys, asking for opportunities to play their games, looking about for leadership. The citizens can give them this leadership and the necessary opportunities, or they can leave the job to the criminal element. The choice is theirs.

Fares to the Fair

ELBERT HUBBARD'S hero who carried the message to Garcia never stopped to question where his duty lay, and the New York taxi driver who carried the Moroccans to Chicago never wavered at his fares' request.

Cruising along Broadway the other Saturday, Mr. Arthur Kurth, skipper of a cab in search of cargo, little guessed he was steering straight for fame. He was probably figuring whether the week's profits would enable him to tell Mrs. Kurth to go and buy herself a new spring bonnet, or, maybe, he was merely reflecting on the strange idiosyncrasies of men and women who go down the White Way in taxis, when two Moorish gentlemen wearing red fezzes, white robes and white slippers hailed him.

"Chicago—world's fair," they told him with laconic Oriental imperturbability.

"O. K.," said Mr. Kurth with laconic Gotham imperturbability, and straightway headed for Lake Michigan, some 900 miles away, with the two visitors and their entourage.

Careful of his country's honor, Mr. Kurth showed hospitality to the voyagers from North Africa by charging them somewhat less than meter rate and keeping the fare down to the negligible sum of a mere $150. It would have been 5 cents more, but this thoughtful charioteer knows his Chicago and economically drove down an alley to the hotel backdoor, thus avoiding a lot of one-way streets.

All of which goes to prove that the stout heart which prompted the messenger to Garcia beats within many a modern breast and that to disturb the sangfroid of a New York taxi cabman takes a bit of doing.

A Poet of the Higher View

THE Rev. George Herbert, the seventeenth century English poet in whose honor an American admirer has offered to set up a stained glass window at Bemerton, where the poet was for some time vicar, well deserves the public attention that he is now attracting. This clergyman, whose three hundredth anniversary is to be celebrated this summer by a pageant at Wilton, brought a new note into English poetry.

To Marlowe, in the age immediately preceding Herbert's, "perfect bliss" and "sole felicity" were comprised in an "earthly crown." Clearly, the operative word here is "earthly." And its significations go all the way through Elizabethan literature. The greatest Elizabethan writers were pagan in that generally speaking, the religious attitude toward life escaped them. If, on the one hand, one remembers to their honor that they desired only the best things in the world—thinking nothing of money and sordid ambition—on the other, worldly their desires were.

Thus they have written a series of love sonnets unmatched either in the English or any other language. But it does not seem to have occurred to any of them in their characteristic moments—not even to Shakespeare—that this word of which they made such frequent use can have a meaning immeasurably higher than the emotion celebrated in their verse.

It is Herbert's distinction that this thought did occur to him. He early translated it into his poetry. He asks, in a sonnet written to his mother when he was sixteen years of age:

> Cannot Thy love
> Heighten a spirit to sound out Thy praise
> As well as any she?

Perception of experience outside the range of material things was to be the keynote of Herbert's poetry throughout his career. Not lightly did Herbert come by spiritual ease. All the steps of his mental struggles are recounted in his book, "The Tempest," wherein he speaks of the difficulties he met before he could subject himself to the "will of Jesus my Master; in whose service I have now found perfect freedom." But the measure of his victory over self, which he accomplished after much stress and strain, is revealed in the estimate formed of him by his contemporaries, who attested that "his life was most holy and exemplary; in so much that about Salisbury, where he lived, beneficed for many years, he was little less than sainted."

The Revolution in Germany

THE outside world is still in doubt about the true nature of the revolution which has recently taken place in Germany. On the one hand it recognizes that the triumph of the National-Socialists has been accepted by probably a majority of the German people as a great movement of national purification and regeneration. The revolution is acclaimed as being an end of the defeatist spirit which is said to have lain over Germany since 1919, an end to the menace of a Communist class war and dictatorship, an end to the financial scandals and political corruption which are said to have characterized the democratic régime.

Finally it is welcomed as ending the confusion and instability of the parliamentary era by installing a government with a mandate to govern for four years on a policy not of social reaction but designed to secure social equality and economic development.

On the other hand are facts which are not disputed by the adherents of the new régime. The National-Socialist Party is a champion of German racialism and in the name of racial purity has inaugurated a campaign against the Jews which is inflicting the gravest loss and hardship on many excellent Jewish citizens, not because of any failure of citizenship on their part but purely on the score of their race. Then again the constitutional rights of the individual against arrest except by due process of law seem to be in abeyance.

Finally, freedom for the expression of individual opinion has very largely disappeared, as has the freedom of the press, in the interest of party dictatorship. Likewise the right of public speech and meeting is abridged. The instruments for informing and molding public opinion are now almost entirely in the hands of the dominant party.

It is clearly the duty of the rest of the world to suspend final judgment for the time being. Conditions in Germany were admittedly dangerously chaotic; there was great need for stable and strong government; revolutions are not uncommon in times of great stress and strain and revolutions are usually accompanied by violence and incidents which its leaders regret and do their best to stop.

But in the long run the test by which the new régime in Germany will and must be judged is simple. Does it, as a result, and after a period of transition, guarantee to the individual, justice administered by an impartial court, that is to say, a court which is independent and not, as in Russia, the creature of the state? And does it give freedom to religion, the right to express independent political views, to the press, and to the individual within the law? Or is the dictatorship of the National-Socialist Party in Germany like the Communist dictatorship in Russia and the Fascist dictatorship in Italy to become an end in itself?

For as all experience shows dictatorship, save in short periods of emergency, must, in order to maintain itself, seek to repress and destroy every manifestation of opinion not in accord with its own, to prohibit and proscribe individual thought and initiative, and to enforce obedience and conformity to its own interests and desires. And that is not compatible with freedom, with spiritual and moral independence and progress, nor with true greatness of spirit either in the individual or the nation.

Editorial Notes

Prof. H. V. Walsh of Columbia University School of Architecture says that not only is the standardized house at hand, but that standardized articles are rapidly coming to make up the furnishings. And next, of course, might come a little lifting of standards for the family that moves in.

Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, catches in apt phrasing the philosophy which seems to underlie all this Washington legislation: "We may court danger by attempting remedies, but we shall surely invite disaster by doing nothing at all."

There seems to be a general feeling that if inflation is allowed to practice on commodity prices it may be able to do some really important lifting when it gets along to wages and incomes.

Fact Finding for the World

First of Two Articles

By ROBERT W. DESMOND

Member of the Journalism Faculty at the University of Minnesota, at present on a year's leave of absence studying European journalism.

A FACT is like a greased pig. Both are hard to catch and hard to hold. It is of small consequence whether the pig is caught and held, but a fact is of more importance. A fact, so says the dictionary, is "a statement that is certainly and strictly true," and, as such, is like faith in that it has the power to move mountains. Yet, there are counterfeit facts, and it is a wise person who can tell the true from the false. The ease with which the false can pass for the true gives even counterfeit facts great power—but a power that will move the mountain in the wrong direction.

Almost everyone obtains his information—his facts (true, one hopes)—from the newspapers, and this places a great responsibility upon the press to be accurate—to be sure that the facts it presents are "certainly and strictly true." The responsibility is nowhere greater than in the news published about international affairs. Again and again in recent years it has been proved that an event in any part of the world can set off a whole train of other events that ultimately will affect communities in every part of the world.

It is a newspaper's foreign correspondent who actually pursues the elusive facts through boulevards and back alleys, trying to catch them and exhibit them for all to see and appraise. The back alleys, at least, often are sufficiently dark and tortuous, with many concealed doorways and loopholes through which the facts may escape, and where an unwary correspondent may be distracted from the pursuit by a counterfeit or decoy fact, or actually tripped up by some hidden snare.

Facts are what the correspondents want, to be sure, and facts—once found—make news, although what looks like news when published is not always fact, unhappily for the reader. Much depends upon the discernment of the correspondent, who needs to understand the historical, political, and economic background of the country in which he is living; and fully as much depends upon the social responsibility of his employing newspaper. The correspondent who became famous some years ago for explaining, "I don't want facts; I want news!" has since lost his job, but perhaps he was only the victim of a changing taste in facts.

In times not long past a fact, to a foreign correspondent—frequently acting, it must be said, in accordance with the tastes of his employer at home—was likely to be a royal romance or an international society scandal. More thoughtful times are with us now, and a fact in the international news sphere has come to mean, more often, an economic development or a political problem. This change calls for a different type of correspondent, or at least for a new approach to the task of fact finding.

The gossip shops of yesteryear have largely been deserted by correspondents, who more often seek counsel of learned men and leading men, who are burning nightly kilowatts in silent, solitary study of technical publications, statistical charts, government documents, and books sometimes classified as "nonfiction." The conscious manufacturer of public opinion of the Henri de Blowitz-William Howard Russell type, the dashing war correspondent of the Archibald Forbes-Januarius MacGahan type, the adventuring reporter of the Richard Harding Davis-Floyd Gibbons type, all are legendary figures, or quickly becoming so. The notable fact finders of the world today are types quite different. They are tireless, analytical students, first of all, and dramatic figures second—if at all.

These new correspondents go through much the same technical processes of news gathering as did their predecessors. They meet many of the same obstacles. But the subjects of their investigations usually are quite different, and the stakes are vastly more important. Their work has changed with the times. The "human interest" era of trivial foreign news is largely in eclipse, and the correspondent today is reporting facts of a voltage so high that they make most facts dealt with by correspondents of past years look like a candle alongside an electric light. The correspondents writing of international affairs today are recording the details in what undoubtedly is a transitional period of world history. The complexity and delicacy of their work is beyond belief.

Well-recognized sources for news include the newspaper and periodical press of the country itself, representing all shades of opinion; the legislature of the country, the government offices, especially the Foreign Office or Ministry of Foreign Affairs; foreign embassies, legations, and consulates; banks and business houses, clubs and the homes of persons active in the affairs of the country. Wherever facts are to be obtained, there goes the correspondent.

The easier it is to obtain and verify facts, the more accurately the press can report events. Journalists, particularly, have demanded freer access to information. One result has been the establishment by most governments of "press bureaux," "news departments," or "information sections," under the direction of "intelligence officers," to answer questions about the business of government, to arrange interviews, and to aid the press in general. Helpful as these offices frequently are, each naturally is working primarily in the interests of its Government—as is admitted and understood—and will not give out information unfavorable to those interests. Thus, in the matter of political news, the correspondent must seek a more impartial view where he can find it—in a liberal press, at a foreign embassy, from an intelligent and communicative person of whatever connection.

Nowadays, at international conferences, a correspondent usually is able to discover what happens even though a meeting is secret. He finds someone who will talk, possibly someone dissatisfied with the course of the negotiations, or, more likely, indifferent to the whole question, or, again, seeking to satisfy his own diplomatic purposes—always provided the anonymity of the informer is protected. So it is that vague phrases such as "it is learned on high authority" need not be regarded as *prima facie* evidence that the news report is of doubtful authenticity.

Nor, on the other side, are official government denials of reports, or refutations by officials of statements or views attributed to them necessarily to be accepted unquestioned. The public often is too ready to discredit even the reputable press. As between a responsible correspondent, interested only in presenting the facts, and a government bureau or official suddenly made aware that a certain action or remark is inexpedient, or its announcement premature, which is the more likely to be dependable?

The correspondent is an exile from his own people. Whatever the cynical may think, he usually is sincere in trying to give an impartial picture of events to the stay-at-home people whose actions are governed by what they think they know, and who chiefly know what they read in the newspapers. Thoughtful correspondents understand that situation, and they accept the responsibility gravely.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Shipping Truce Needed

WHILE the statesmen are agreeing that a tariff truce is desirable, there is no hint of any such agreement to restrain the shipping war. The American policy of state aid to shipping has the same effect as tariff barriers against the British merchant marine. It is calculated to displace British shipping on world paths of commerce.

An enormous sum is being paid annually from the United States Treasury to buttress this commercial rivalry. There have been proposals at Washington to withdraw the shipping subsidies under the urge of national economy, but the chairman of the United States Shipping Board, Admiral H. I. Cone, is boldly campaigning in favor of carrying on with the bid for a bigger American share of the merchant shipping business.

The United States has just as much right as any other country to own a merchant marine. Even though every subsidized American ship, displacing British tonnage, does make it the more difficult for the United Kingdom to pay debts to the United States, the American bid for more shipping trade is quite in accordance with the policy of commercial rivalry as it is carried on by every industrial country.

Let it again be said that the national shipping policy of the United States is quite legitimate; but a frank admission that it is along the path of economic nationalism will perhaps help to get the thinking of the American people clearer on this policy. It might also help the United States better to understand how obstacles are being placed in the way of British payments on the war debt. It could even help more people to appreciate the significance of President Wilson's statement in 1919 that "the seeds of war are sown in commercial and industrial rivalry."

In the meanwhile, a recent estimate of the state of the world's shipping is that, outside of the United States, more than 12,000,000 gross tons are laid up in idleness. A very large tonnage in the United States has been scrapped. It is being broken up, but the American subsidies will make it possible to build more ships capable of intensifying the competition on the world's paths of commerce. There is no sign of any truce in this aggressive economic warfare.—*Ottawa* (Ont.) *Evening Citizen.*

Is This the "Turn"?

SINCE the low point of the present depression was reached in March, there has been an improvement of astonishing proportions in business sentiment, in prices, and in volume of activity. . . . On the stock exchange, the average price of fifty railroad and industrial stocks, according to the compilations of the New York Times, rose from 46.85, the low point of March 2, to 75.41 on May 11, a rise of 61 per cent in ten weeks. In the wheat, cotton and other commodity markets the advance has been equally sensational. . . . The present upward movement of industry itself has been more emphatic, both in rapidity and in extent, than any since the depression began. . . .

If the recovery is real enough so far as it goes, its chief significance lies, of course, in the possibility that it may at last mark a turning point in the course of economic affairs. In relative extent it is of negligible importance compared with the preceding downward trend. If even 1,000,000 men have been put back to work in the last two months, there are still in excess of 12,000,000 out of work. We have, therefore, to ask what the probabilities are that the present upward movement will continue.

When we ask [this], we must avoid falling into the cardinal error that has been made by most of the economic prophets time and again in the last five years. There are no automatic reasons why prices and business activity should go either up or down. Charts and tables of statistics, therefore, in themselves can give us very little help in foreseeing the future. The prospects of improvement, as we ought to have learned by this time, depend upon what statesmen, business men, and bankers do to improve things.

The most important immediate decisions still have to come from the world's statesmen. Much of the recent recovery has been the result of the world's increasing hope that at last in the forthcoming World Economic Conference there is a prospect of international coöperation—that some sort of economic truce will be called, that trade barriers will be lowered and debts adjusted, and that the principal nations will return to a stable currency basis, presumably at a level on which such a stability can be maintained.

A large part of this hope undoubtedly rests on some of the recent actions and statements, affecting both the domestic and the foreign situation, of the Roosevelt Administration. The initial momentum has been secured. It depends upon the world's statesmen whether that momentum is to be maintained, or whether we are to witness the end of one more abortive recovery.—*The Nation.*

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Education for the Young Unemployed

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent letter to Governor Ely, I invited his attention and that of thoughtful citizens generally to the sorry plight of our boys and girls who graduate from high school into a world quite unready to use their services.

It is worthy of note that the State of New York is already carrying out a program of education which parallels my own recommendations. These were that definite provision be made for welcoming postgraduate students in our high schools—some of which are closed to all diploma holders; and that emergency junior colleges be established in the larger centers.

The New York project, financed through the State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration, and directed by the educational department of the State, includes supplementary high school instruction, free of charge, for unemployed residents. Thus in one city having a population of 70,000, there are some 350 students enrolled. Daytime instruction is given by seventeen qualified teachers, otherwise unemployed, who are paid $15 a week. The plan is an effective restorer of morale for all concerned, pupils as well as teachers.

A second feature of the New York plan is the establishment of junior colleges in such cities as Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester and Albany.

Massachusetts ought, in ways best fitted to the needs of its own people, to solve this same problem. Those who are not permitted to work should be encouraged to study.

Boston. ANSON W. BELDING.

Alkaline Salts in Limestone

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Referring to recent comments in your paper concerning the presence of alkali in limestone—I would say that in some limestones—the kind that geologists call "dolomitic"—magnesia is present. It was that which caused so much trouble in Philadelphia in the seventies, the walls of brick buildings being defaced by white streaks. Investigations made by my partner, Dr. William H. Wahl, showed that the mortar had been made from dolomitic limestone, which dissolved and streaked the pressed brick face of the building. ROBERT GRIMSHAW.

Brooklyn, N. Y.